

TRI-SUBSTITUED 2-BENZHYDRYL-5-BENZYLAMINO-TETRAHYDRO-PYRAN-4-OL AND 6-BENZHYDRYL-4-BENZYLAMINO-TETRAHYDRO-PYRAN-3-OL ANALOGUES, AND NOVEL 3,6-DISUBSTITUTED PYRAN DERIVATIVES

5 CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

This application claims the benefit of U.S. provisional application Serial No. 60/563,189, filed April 16, 2004, and copending U.S. application Serial No. 10/311,796, herein incorporated by reference.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

10 1. Field of the Invention

The invention pertains to pharmacologically active 3,6-disubstituted pyran compounds and similar compounds having additional substitution on the pyran ring. The compounds show high activity at monoamine transporters, and thus can be used to alter reuptake of monoamines in treatment of numerous diseases in mammalian species for which alteration of the monoamine transport system is indicated.

2. Background Art

20 The monoamine transporters terminate the action of released biogenic amines such as dopamine (DA), norepinephrine (NE) and serotonin (5-HT) in the central nervous system (CNS) and are known as dopamine transporter (DAT), norepinephrine transporter (NET) and serotonin transporter (SERT), respectively.¹ These transporters play a vital role in maintaining the extracellular concentration of biogenic amine neurotransmitters.² Drugs binding to the DAT are typically regarded as stimulants. Cocaine- and amphetamine-related compounds are known to produce their action by binding to both DAT and SERT with cocaine acting as a blocker and amphetamine as a substrate.³⁻⁷ On the other hand, drugs binding to the SERT and NET are known to produce, among other effects, potent antidepressant activity.⁸⁻¹⁰

Major depression disorder is a significant health problem, and behind cardiovascular disease, depression is considered as the second most debilitating disease in the world. Unipolar depression is ranked number 1 before all other somatic and psychiatric illness. It is believed that more than 20% of individuals suffer from a depressive episode at least once in their lifetime. Depression is potentially fatal since many people suffering from depression contemplate suicide and other life threatening acts.

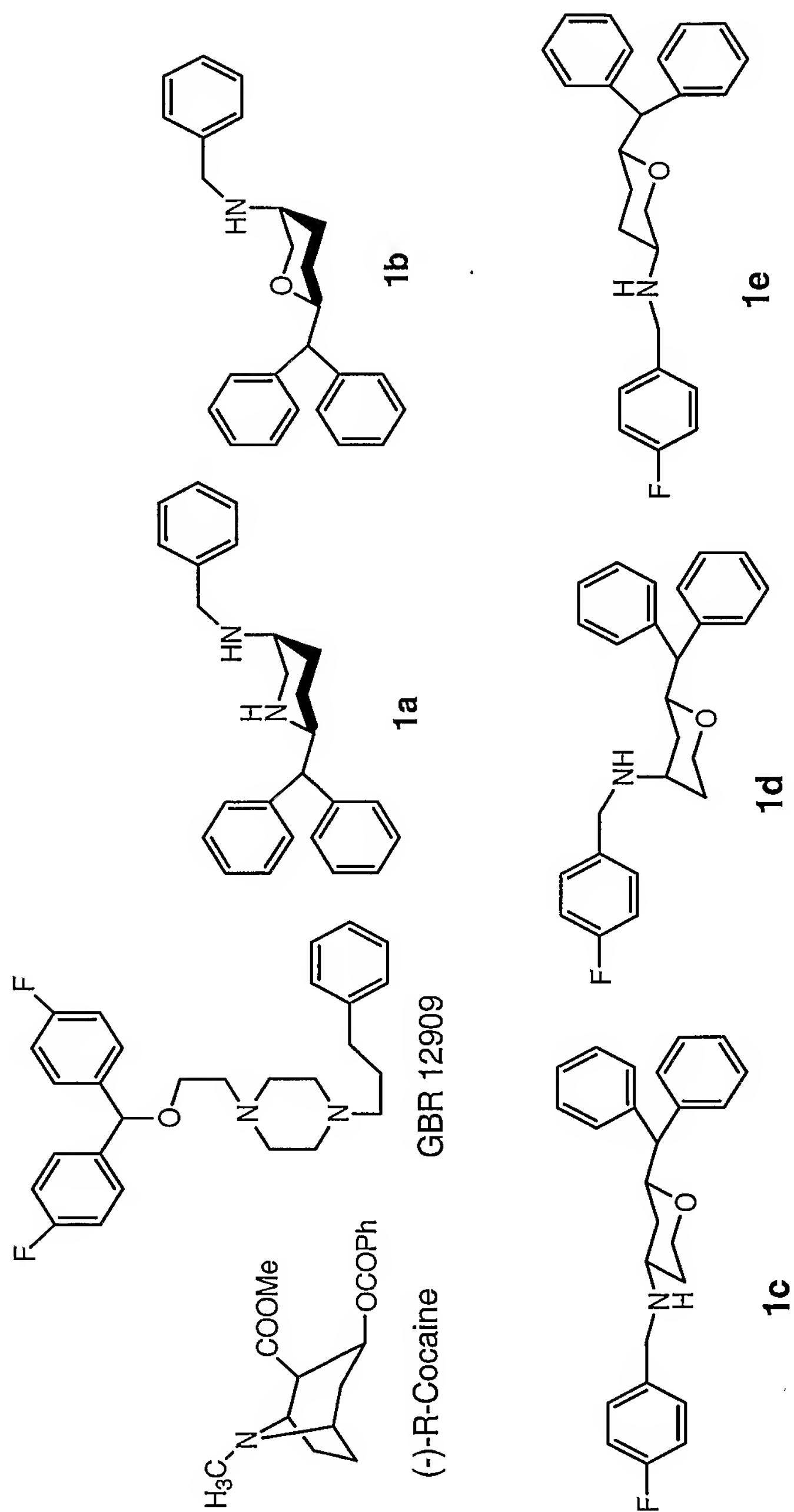
Selective monoamine uptake inhibitors have been implicated in the treatment of depression.¹¹ In these classes specifically, serotonin and norepinephrine transporter blockers have been used in therapy for depression.^{12,13} Antidepressants are thought to elicit their therapeutic effects by increasing synaptic concentrations of serotonin and norepinephrine in the synapse.¹⁴ Earlier developed tricyclic antidepressants acted by enhancing both serotonin and norepinephrine transmissions.¹⁵ However, due to their non-specific interactions with the other CNS receptors, they exhibited toxic side effects which have limited their clinical use.^{16,17} Development of selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRI) alleviated many side effects exhibited by traditional tricyclic antidepressants and thus have proven to be more effective.¹⁸⁻²⁰ However, the delayed onset action of SSRI sometime proved to have fatal consequences for patients afflicted with manic depression and in need of immediate help. SSRIs also have been implicated in number of other side effects which include insomnia, sexual dysfunction and nausea, etc. More recently, SSRIs have been implicated in suicide risk in adolescent population who were medicated with these drugs, raising some serious questions on the safety of SSRI. Lately, serotonin and norepinephrine dual uptake inhibitors have proven to be more efficacious in that regard. Fast onset of action associated with serotonin norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors (SNRI) was found to be more desirable as there is a pressing need for more faster acting antidepressant agents with reduced undesirable side effects.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It has been surprisingly discovered that 3,6-disubstituted pyrans as hereinafter defined, and in particular 3,6-disubstituted pyrans also containing a further substituent on the pyran ring, exhibit potent activity on monoamine transport systems, and are thus useful in probing the effects of binding to monoamine transport systems and the corresponding relationships to various afflictions affecting the CNS, or as a treatment for various CNS-related disorders in which the monoamine transport system is implicated. It has been surprisingly and unexpectedly discovered that the novel 3,6-disubstituted and 2,5,-4-trisubstituted pyran molecules of the present invention operate as powerful blockers for monoamine transporters.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

3,6-disubstituted pyran derivatives have been discovered to be powerful agents targeting monoamine transporter systems. The pyran analogs are the bioisosteric versions of earlier structurally constrained cis-3,6-disubstituted piperidine derivatives which exhibited potent and selective affinities toward DAT in a stereo-selective manner, for Example compound 1b as shown below.^{21,22} The pyran series of compounds yielded results which indicate that the mode of interactions of these pyran molecules with monoamine transporters is different from their piperidine counterparts even though similar stereoselectivity, cis-configuration of most active piperidine 1a and pyran 1b, was maintained for optimal DAT activity in both cases.^{23,24}



In general, there is a slight reduction of affinity in these pyran derivatives for the DAT compared to their piperidine counterparts (see Table 1).²¹ This loss of affinity could be due to the replacement of the basic N-atom in the piperidine derivative by a less basic O-atom resulting in an altered mode of interactions. In this regard, the cis-3,6-disubstituted pyran derivatives, as shown in structure 1b above, actually represent pharmacophoric structures for DAT interaction, as either cis- or trans-2,4-disubstituted and trans-3,6-disubstituted compounds, shown as 1c, 1d and 1e and Figure 2, were much weaker at DAT (see Table 1).²⁴ Interestingly, one of the notable features observed in pyran derivatives bearing a potential H-bonding hydroxyl or amino functionality in the aromatic ring, was their significant increase of activity towards NET which was not observed for the corresponding piperidine counterparts.^{22,24} This affinity for NET is attributed to a formation of H-bonding between the functional groups in the benzyl moiety of the pyran molecules and the NET. Support for this came from the design of a molecule in which the original potential H-bonding bearing functional hydroxyl group connected to a phenyl moiety was modified into a bio-isosteric equivalent indole substituent where an indole amino moiety effectively replaced the hydroxyl group. The resulting indole derivative was also potent at NET, thus, confirming the potential involvement of an H-bond interaction.

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Table 1

Affinity of Drugs at Dopamine, Serotonin, and Norepinephrine Transporters in Rat Striatum

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Compound	Inhibition of [³ H]Win 35, 428 binding to DAT IC ₅₀ , nM, ^a	Inhibition of [³ H]citalopram binding to SERT, IC ₅₀ , nM ^a ,	Inhibition of [³ H]nisoxetine binding to NET, IC ₅₀ , nM ^a	Inhibition of [³ H]DA1 ^a uptake by DAT, IC ₅₀ , nM,
GBR 12909 ¹	10.6 ± 1.9	132 ± 0	496 ± 22	
1c	1,302 ± 68	3,313 ± 170	5,101 ± 1,037	
1d	1,581 ± 283	4,778 ± 1,808	17,543 ± 2,153	
1e ^b	313 ± 71	8,410 ± 163	12,700 ± 3,180	

1b	303 ± 14	1577 ± 97	274 ± 29	242 ± 39
1a	114 ± 10.6	2130 ± 110	612 ± 130	

5 The present inventor contemplated that introduction of a hydroxyl group as a third substituent in the inventive 3,6-disubstituted pyran templates could allow additional interaction with the monoamine transporter, potentially resulting in compounds with interesting activity and selectivity. While introducing such a hydroxy group in the pyran ring, it was also desired to explore the additional influence of stereospecificity and regioselectivity in the interaction of the pyran compounds with monoamine transporters. For this purpose, a novel asymmetric synthesis method via isomeric epoxide ring opening was used to introduce all three substituents in a stereo- and regio-specific manner, followed by their biological evaluation at all three monoamine transporters.

15 The results of the work described above was the generation of a novel trisubstituted pyran template based on 3,6-disubstituted pyran derivatives. These trisubstituted derivatives represent a unique molecular template with a pyranyl backbone structure as blockers for monoamine transporters. Successful design and asymmetric synthesis of these analogs has been accomplished. The results indicate a clear separation of activity between enantiomers and demonstrate the presence of (2S, 4R, 5R) absolute configuration in the most active enantiomer for interaction with NET and SERT. It has been further surprisingly discovered that there are interesting differences in the activity profiles of these compounds, depending on the nature of the substitution on the phenyl ring of an N-benzyl moiety.

25 The compounds defined herein may be synthesized by methods known to chemists, in general. However, certain of the synthesis steps leading to stereoisomers of the trisubstituted pyrans are novel, and their use is also claimed herein. Several general reaction schemes are worthy of some discussion. Details of the synthesis and a more complete description of reaction schemes follows.

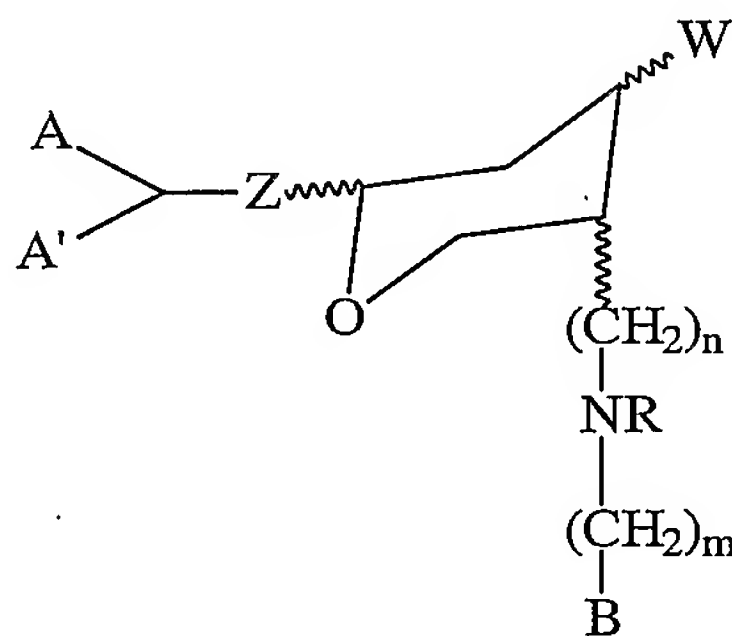
The compounds described herein are all potent inhibitors of monoamine transport, and exhibit reversible but strong binding affinities for the

various monoamine transporters. However, some of the compounds exhibited preferable binding to the NET and/or SERT. This binding behavior places these compounds in a different category than analogues not containing a 3,6-substituted pyran ring system such as piperidine compounds with otherwise similar structure.

5 For example, *in vitro* data, which has been shown by many studies to correlate with *in vivo* activity, indicates that (-) isomers of the present invention are potent blockers for serotonin (SERT) and norepinephrine (NET) transporters. Compounds (-)29a, (-)29e-, (-)29f, (-)32b and (-)37a are dual transport blockers as they bind to both the SERT and NET. Compounds of this class are known to those
10 skilled in the art as SNRI (serotonin and norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors) and are considered potent anti-depressants. Compounds (-)29b, (-)29d, (-)32a, (+)32a, and (+)37a, are more selective for the NET and are known as NRI, also considered potent anti-depressants. Reboxetine, an NRI, was recently approved for use as an anti-depressant. SNRI are now considered to have favorable pharmacokinetics as
15 compared to SSRI (serotonin blocker only). Other disorders for which use of such compounds have been documented include panic disorder, post traumatic stress disorder, social phobia, and obsessive-compulsive disorder.

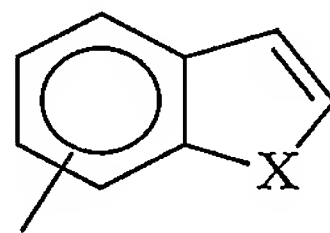
The CNS-active compounds of the present invention correspond to those of the formula:

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These compounds contain a pyran ring which is substituted in the 3 and 6 positions, and in preferred embodiments further substituted by a hydroxyl group (or derivative thereof) in the 4 position. In the structure given above, the squiggle bonds between the pyran ring and the W and (CH)₂ groups indicates that these groups may be
 5 bound at axial or equatorial positions. The AA'CHZ group may be bound in a similar manner.

In the above formula A, A', and B are individually selected from the group of optionally substituted C₄-C₁₄ aryl and heteroaryl wherein heteroatoms of heteroaryl A and/or A' are selected from the group consisting of O, N, and S; Z is
 10 selected from the group consisting of a chemical bond and -Y-(CH₂)_o- wherein Y is NH or O and o is 0, 1, 2, 3, or 4; R is H or C₁₋₈ alkyl; W is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and -OH; and n and m individually are 0, 1, 2, 3, or 4, and wherein any carbon of -(CH₂)_n may be substituted by OR⁴ wherein R⁴ is C₁₋₈ alkyl, C₂₋₁₈ alkylene, or -COOR⁵ wherein R⁵ is C₁₋₁₈ alkyl or C₂₋₁₈ alkylene, or a
 15 pharmaceutically acceptable derivative or salt thereof. A and A' are preferably aryl (inclusive of heteroaryl) groups optionally substituted by C₁₋₄ alkyl, C₂₋₆ alkenyl, C₂₋₆ optionally halogenated alkynyl, C₂₋₆ hydroxyalkynyl, halo, -CN, -COOR, where R is C₁₋₁₈ alkyl, C₅₋₁₀ cycloalkyl, C₂₋₁₈ alkenyl, -OH, -NO₂, -NH₂, -OR² where R² is C₁₋₈ alkyl, C₅₋₆ cycloalkyl, or C₂₋₈ alkenyl, preferably an optionally substituted
 20 phenyl, naphthyl, anthryl, furanyl, thienyl, or pridiny group, and B may be selected from the same groups as well as a



moiety where X is N, O, or S. Most preferably, A is unsubstituted phenyl and A' is unsubstituted phenyl or mono- or disubstituted phenyl where substituents are preferably C₁₋₄ alkyl, C₁₋₄ alkoxy or halo. B is preferably phenyl, most preferably
 25 phenyl substituted by halo, cyano, C₁₋₄ alkoxy, or nitro, most preferably monosubstituted by halo, cyano, or nitro, or disubstituted by halo, preferably chloro and/or fluoro.

Preferred compounds are also those in which the $-(CH_2)_n$ group are bound equatorially or axially at the 3- position of the pyran ring. Most preferably, the compounds of formula 1 are (-)-isomers of 3,6-disubstituted pyrans also containing a hydroxyl substituent (or derivative thereof) at the 4 position. In these
5 compounds, the meanings of A, A', B, etc., are the same as for the general formula previously given. Most preferred isomers are those depicted in Figures 7 - 11.

The subject invention compounds may be used as such or in the form of their pharmaceutically acceptable derivatives and/or salts. By the term "derivative" is meant a chemically modified form of the "base compound" which
10 will liberate an active form of the base compound or metabolite thereof following administration, and does not include salts of the base compound. However, derivatives may also, when appropriate, also be used in the form of salts. The particular type of derivative is dependent, in most cases, on the nature of functional group(s) present on the base compound or its salt, and selection of a suitable
15 derivative is within the skill of the art. For example, when hydroxyl groups are present, ethers or esters are common derivatives, especially the latter, as are also carbamates.

In general, the derivative is hydrolyzable to the base compound *in vivo* or is enzymatically converted, in one or more steps, to the base compound (or
20 a salt thereof). In the case of primary or secondary amino groups, common derivatives include amides, imides, ureas, and the like. Preparation of all these derivatives may take place by standard methods of organic chemistry. Simple esters may be produced from hydroxyl groups by esterification with a carboxylic acid, sulfonic acid, etc., a carboxylic acid anhydride, a carboxylic acid chloride, etc.
25 Carbamates may be prepared by reaction with an organic isocyanate.

Further derivatives include inclusion compounds and clathrates, for example inclusion complexes formed from the contact of host molecules such as α , β , and γ -cyclodextrins, or chemically modified cyclodextrins well known to the art. Urea inclusion compounds are also derivatives. In these derivatives, the gurst

molecules (base compounds) are not chemically bound, but are present due to molecular attraction, hydrogen bonding, surface energy effects, etc. In general, such complexes are stoichiometric, but non-stoichiometric complexes may also be used. Such complexes are easily prepared by one skilled in the art. For example, cyclodextrin complexes may be prepared by kneading together cyclodextrin and base compound in water followed by removal of free water.

Salts are most useful forms of the subject invention compounds, and are formed by the neutralization of basic nitrogen atoms in the base compound by an organic or inorganic acid. Useful organic acids are in particular carboxylic acids and sulfonic acids. Examples of mono-, di-, and polycarboxylic acids which are useful include formic acid, acetic acid, propionic acid, butyric acid, maleic acid, fumaric acid, malic acid, tartaric acid, citric acid, succinic acid, sulfosuccinic acid, tannic acid, and the like. An example of a sulfonic acid is toluene sulfonic acid. Examples of inorganic acids include hydrochloric acid, sulfuric acid, nitric acid, phosphoric acid, polyphosphoric acid, molybdic acid, nitrous acid, sulfurous acid, and the like. The salts are prepared by simply neutralizing the base compound all or in part, generally in aqueous solution. In such cases, water of hydration may be a part of the salt thus produced.

The compounds may be administered by any suitable technique, including intravenous administration, but are preferably administered in solid form, for example as a tablet or capsule, optionally in conjunction with conventional pharmaceutical additives such as tableting aids, lubricants, fillers, pH-adjusting substances, pH-regulating substances (buffers), emulsifiers, dispersing aids, antioxidants, UV-stabilizers, etc. Such ingredients are well known. The compositions may also be administered in other forms, such as syrups, dispersions, etc.

The dosage to be administered to a mammalian species is dependent on numerous factors such as the particular species, its weight, the type of disorder, the desired degree of treatment, and the individual itself. Dosages can be readily determined by one skilled in the art by routine tests, for example time/serum level

measurements, dose/response curves, etc. The dosages are in particular easy to range, as numerous monoamine transport-affecting drugs are commercially available, have extensive *in vitro* and *in vivo* results presented in the literature, or are in clinical trials. This is true for both human and non-human subjects, anti-anxiety medication being common for use in domestic dogs and cats, for example.

Dosage ranges which are useful also vary with respect to the activity of the individual compounds, for example the measured *in vitro* or *in vivo* activities reported in Tables 1 to 5 herein, as well as whether the compound is administered in a fast or slow release formulation, its solubility, its rate of transfer into the plasma or into the extracellular space, etc. Preferable serum concentrations range from 200 ng/mL to 80 ng/mL, more preferably 180 ng/mL to 85 ng/mL, with the foregoing constraints in mind. In non-slow-release formulations, dosages for the average mammal may range from 0.05 mg/Kg of body weight to about 10 mg/Kg of body weight, more preferably 0.1 mg/Kg to 5 mg/Kg. Slow release formulations will involve greater amounts of active ingredient.

Chemistry

Target compounds **7a,b** and **16a-p** were synthesized by following synthetic procedures shown in **Scheme 1** to **Scheme 5** depicted in Figures 1 - 5.

Synthesis of the target compounds **7a** and **7b**, shown in **Scheme 1**, was accomplished in high yields by following efficient synthetic routes. The basic pyranose ring structure in compound **2** was achieved by [4+2] Hetero-Diels-Alder cycloaddition (a) of Danishefsky's diene and aldehyde **1** in the presence of $\text{BF}_3 \cdot \text{Et}_2\text{O}$ which produced **2** in 80% yield. Reduction of **2** with NaCNBH_3 in presence of $\text{BF}_3 \cdot \text{Et}_2\text{O}$ in THF (b) produced racemic cis- and trans-mixture of **3a** and **3b** (2.5:1) in 96% yield. The two isomers were separated by careful flash chromatography, and their structures were assigned by NMR and NOE. Compounds **6a** and **6b** were synthesized from **3a** and **3b** respectively in high yields by three steps (c,d,e) which involve first mesylation with methanesulfonyl chloride in dry dichloromethane to produce **4a** and **4b**, followed by treatment with sodium azide in DMF with inversion

of configuration to produce azides **5a** and **5b**. This azido displacement reaction resulted in production of the cis-isomer **5a** from *trans*-**4a** and the trans-isomer **5b** from *cis*-**4b**. Finally, catalytic hydrogenation of the azides **5a** and **5b** with Pd/C produced the amine precursors **6a** and **6b** in good yield. Reductive amination (f) of **6a** and **6b** furnished **7a** and **7b**, respectively, in 72.6% and 54% yield.

Scheme 2 delineates the preparation of the key pyran 3,6-disubstituted intermediate **11** with trans-stereochemistry. Briefly, aldehyde **1** was converted (a) into **8** by reacting with an *in situ* prepared Grignard reagent prepared from 4-bromo-1-butene and magnesium in dry ether, in 91% yield. O-vinyllation of **8** with ethyl vinyl ether (b) in the presence of Hg(OCOCH₃)₂ at room temperature produced **9** in 66% yield. Ring closing metathesis (c) of **9** in presence of a Grubb's catalyst in refluxing benzene afforded olefin **10** in 92.6% yield. Hydroboration of **10** with 9-BBN in THF, followed by oxidation (d) gave exclusively *trans*-isomer **11** in 93.5% yield. Compound **11** was used next as a starting precursor for the synthesis of various derivatives with different substitutions at the exocyclic N-atom as shown in the scheme 3 and scheme 4.

First, as shown in scheme 3, compound **11** was subjected to a Swern oxidation reaction (a) which produced ketone **12** in 91% yield. Reductive amination of **12** with 4-fluorobenzylamine (b) produced **16a** as a major product in 45% yield. As described in the synthesis of compound **6a-b** in **Scheme 1**, compound **11** was next converted as shown in **Scheme 4**, into a cis-amine intermediate **15** via three steps consisting first, of mesylation with methanesulfonyl chloride in dry dichloromethane (a), followed by substitution with sodium azide in DMF (b), and finally, catalytic hydrogenation with Pd-C in methanol (c). Reductive amination of **15** with various aldehydes (d) furnished target compounds **16b-n** in good yield (**Scheme 4**).

The synthesis of compounds **16o** and **16p** is described in **Scheme 5**. **16o** was synthesized by the reduction of **16d** with tin(II) chloride dihydrate in ethanol and ethyl acetate in 60% yield (a). Amide Intermediate **17** was obtained from the reaction of amino-compound **15** with 4-fluoro-phenylacetyl chloride (b).

Reduction of **17** with freshly generated borohydrate (c) gave the target compound **16p**.

Following synthesis of 2,4-disubstituted *cis* and *trans* compounds **7a** and **7b**, they were characterized in binding assays for the three monoamine transporters (Table 2). Note that Table 2 contains data from numerous compounds and is more extensive in this regard than Table 1. In Table 1, compounds **1c**, **1d**, **1e**, and **1b**, are compounds **7a**, **7b**, **16a**, and **16k** of Table 2, respectively. Results indicated that the positional change from 3,6-disubstitution to 2,4-disubstitution adversely affected the binding activity of these two molecules. It is interesting to note that even though the activity of the 2,4-species was low, the preferential affinity for the DAT was still exhibited in the *cis* version. These results unexpectedly confirmed that the *cis*-3,6-disubstituted pyran template is a basic pharmacophoric requirement for interaction with DAT.

In the 3,6-disubstituted, replacement of a fluoro-substituent in the "B" aryl moiety by electron withdrawing substituents resulted in more potent compounds for the DAT as illustrated in the cyano-substituted molecule **16c** and nitro-substituted molecule **16d**. Nitro-substitution produced the most active compound among these synthesized analogs for the DAT ($IC_{50} = 38.3$ nM). Surprisingly, however, the electron donating methoxy substituent in **16e** produced comparable potency at the DAT ($IC_{50} = 84$ nM). Introduction of 3,4-difluoro substituents in **16j** reduced potency at all three transporters compared to the 4-fluoro **16b**. With the dichlorosubstituted compound **16i**, no improvement in activity was observed compared to unsubstituted **16k**, indicating no correlation with, and a different mode of binding interaction of, as compared to tropane- and methylphenidate-type of compounds. As far as other halogen derivatives are concerned, the bromo compound **16l** exhibited somewhat higher activity at DAT compared to unsubstituted **16k** whereas the iodo compound **16m** displayed comparable potency.

Compared to the methoxy substituted compound **16e**, the hydroxy substituted compound **16h** retained the activity at DAT ($IC_{50} = 78.4$ nM for **16h**

and $IC_{50} = 84\text{nM}$ for **16e**), but its selectivity was shifted in favor of NET shown by the much higher activity at NET ($IC_{50} = 22.6\text{ nM}$ for the NET, NET/DAT = 0.29) (Table 3). The amino-substituted compound **16o** also exhibited high potency at NET. These two substituents can act as both hydrogen-bond donor or acceptor site, although in different capacity. The big shift towards activity and selectivity at NET caused by these two polar substituents might indicate a critical involvement of hydrogen bond in interaction with NET. Similar results were not observed in structurally constrained piperidine analogs, reflecting the existence of different interaction modes between these two templates, and again confirming the unpredictability as between these respective classes of compounds. Since a high degree of homogeneity has been demonstrated between the DAT and NET structural sequence, it is highly surprising to observe that a subtle change in pyran structure can induce differential interactions in favor of the NET.

The nature of hydrophobic interaction of the aromatic moiety, was investigated by replacing the phenyl aromatic moiety in the benzyl group by bioisosteric indole moieties. Thus, replacement with a 2- and 3-indole moiety as illustrated in compounds **16g** and **16f**, led to moderate to diminished potency at DAT. Interestingly, the 2-indole substituted derivative **16g** was 3.5 fold more active at DAT compared to the 3-substituted **16f** (227 vs. 794 nM) and was also more active than the unsubstituted **16k**. A similar increase in affinity for the NET was also observed for the 2-substituted indole compared to the 3-substituted compound (401 vs. 1860 nM). To assay the importance of the position of the indole N-atom along with hydrophobic interaction, the 5-substituted indole derivative **16n** was designed and synthesized. In this regard, 5-substitution was chosen as it will assume the bioisosteric configuration of the p-hydroxyphenyl moiety of **16h**. The binding results for **16n** indicated high affinity, similar to **16h**, for the NET, indicating the involvement of H-bonding with the indole amino moiety. This result further demonstrates the existence of an H-bond donor or acceptor site in the NET which, when oriented correctly with respect to ligand's H-bond forming functionality, can provide potent interaction.

In compound **16p**, the fluorobenzyl moiety was replaced by a 4-fluorophenylethyl moiety which did not result, surprisingly, in decreased activity at DAT compared to **16b**, in contrast to the results observed in constrained piperidine counterparts where a drop in DAT activity resulted from such modification. This
5 result likely indicates that a different pharmacophoric orientation is required, probably via a distance geometry approach, to produce optimum activity in the pyran template. As we expected, exocyclic-N-substitution with an aromatic moiety is necessary in pyran derivatives for their activity at the monoamine transporter systems, as compound **15** exhibited little or no activity at the DAT.

10 Selected compounds with relatively higher activity at the DAT were tested in the DA uptake assay. For the most part no differential uptake and binding activity was observed with the exception of compound **16d** which showed a three fold higher potency in inhibiting binding than uptake.

In order to demonstrate a difference in spatial distribution in the
15 lowest energy conformers between 3,6-disubstituted and 2,4-disubstituted pyran derivatives, a preliminary molecular modeling study was performed. 2,4-Disubstituted compound **7a** and the 3,6-disubstituted compound **16b** were chosen for this study. Compounds were minimized first with the SYBYL molecular modeling program (version 6.9, 2002, Tripos Associates, Inc., St. Louis, MO), On
20 a Silicon Graphics Octane IRIX 6.5 workstation. Minimized molecules obtained from this operation were next subjected to a grid search protocol to search for the lowest energy conformer.

First, each structure was fully minimized using standard Tripos force
25 field with a distance dependent dielectric function, a 0.05 Kcal/mol Å energy gradient convergence criterion was used and the six-membered pyran ring was treated as an aggregate. The Powell method was used during minimization, and charges were computed using the Gasteiger-Huckel method within Sybyl 6.9. The number of iterations was 1000. After minimization the energy for 2,4-disubstituted molecule **7a** was 5.85 Kcal/mol and the energy for 3,6-disubstituted molecule **16b**
30 was 5.63 Kcal/mol.

In the next step, using grid search protocol, the conformational search on each minimized molecule was performed by rotating the torsion angle of compounds **7a** and **16b** formed by atoms α - β - γ - δ (see Figure 3) from 0° to 360° by 10° increments. This method was used to perform a simple systematic search such that each specified torsion angle is varied over a grid of equally spaced values. While searching for the lowest energy conformer, a cutoff value of 8 Kcal/mol was specified relative to the lowest conformer, and charges were computed using the Gasteiger-Hückel method. Also, the six-membered pyran ring was treated as an aggregate. For compound **7a**, a conformer with torsional angle 77.8° was found to have lowest energy, 3.16 Kcal/mol, whereas compound **16b** produced lowest energy 5.61 Kcal/mol with a torsion angle 300°. These two lowest energy conformers were used next for overlapping.

In the final step, the two minimized structures were overlapped. During overlapping, the alignment program within Sybyl6.9 was employed, and the method used was common structure method. The compound **16b** was used as template molecule and the six-membered pyran ring was used as common substructure for overlapping.

The pharmacophoric activity of the cis-3,6-disubstituted tetrahydro-pyran template at monoamine transporter systems was thus confirmed by SAR exploration with this template with various substituents on the exocyclic N-atom, producing potent activities at both DAT and NET. Compound **16d** with the electron withdrawing nitro-substituent turned out to be the most active for the DAT. Interestingly, the compounds **16h** and the **16o** with para-hydroxy and para-amino substituents exhibited high potency for the NET, indicating formation of H-bonding. This was further confirmed by the bioisosteric version **16n** which exhibited strong selective potency at NET. The SAR results for the current pyran molecules do not correspond with those for otherwise analogous piperidine derivatives, indicating differential interaction modes with monoamine transporters.

Experimental Details

Reagents and solvents were obtained from commercial suppliers and used as received unless otherwise indicated. Dry solvent was prepared according to the standard procedure as described by Vogel. All reactions were performed under inert atmosphere (N₂) unless otherwise noted. Analytical silica gel-coated TLC plates (Si 250F) were purchased from Baker, Inc. and were visualized with UV light or by treatment with phosphomolybdic acid (PMA). Flash chromatography was carried out on Baker Silica Gel 40 mM. ¹H NMR spectra were routinely obtained with GE300 MHz and 400 MHz FT NMR. The NMR solvent used was CDCl₃ as indicated. TMS was used as an internal standard. Elemental analyses were performed by Atlantic Microlab, Inc and were within $\pm 0.4\%$ of the theoretical value, but are not reported herein for reasons of brevity.

[³H]WIN 35,428 (86.0 Ci/mmol), [³H]nisoxetine (80.0 Ci/mmol) and [³H]dopamine (48.2 Ci/mmol) were obtained from Dupont-New England Nuclear (Boston, MA, U.S.A.). [³H]citalopram (85.0 Ci/mmol) was from Amersham Pharmacia Biotech Inc. (Piscataway, NJ, U.S.A.). Cocaine hydrochloride was purchased from Mallinckrodt Chemical Corp. (St. Louis, MO, U.S.A.). WIN 35,428 naphthalene sulfonate was purchased from Research Biochemicals, Inc. (Natick, MA, U.S.A.). (-)-Cocaine HCl was obtained from the National Institute on Drug Abuse. GBR 12909 Dihydrochloride (1-[2-[bis(4-Fluorophenyl)-methoxy]ethyl]-4-[3-phenylpropyl]piperazine) was purchased from SIGMA-ALDRICH (#D-052; St. Louis, MO).

Synthesis of 2-benzhydryl-2,3-dihydro-4H-pyran-4-one (2)

A solution of boron trifluoride diethyl etherate (7.8 g, 55 mmol) in dry ether (50 ml) was added to a stirred mixture of E-1-methoxy-3-trimethylsilyloxybuta-1,3-diene (8.3 g, 48 mmol), diphenylacetaldehyde 1 (11.4 g, 58 mmol) and dry ether (300 ml) cooled to -78°C. After one hour, the mixture was allowed to reach 0°C for three hours. The deep red reaction mixture was quenched with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃, and the mixture was allowed to come to room

temperature. The organic phase was separated and the aqueous phase was extracted with ether (3x70 ml). The combined organic phases were washed with brine, and dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄. Evaporation of solvent under reduced pressure and purification of the crude product by chromatography (hexane/ethyl acetate 8:2) gave
5 2-diphenylmethyl-2,3-dihydro-4H-pyran-4-one **2** (10.2 g, 80.2%, yield) as a yellow solid.

¹H NMR(400Mhz, CDCl₃) 2.38(dd, J=3.2Hz, 16.8Hz, 1H, H-3) 2.51(m, 1H, H-3) 4.23(d, J=9.2Hz, 1H, (Ph)₂CH) 5.15(dt, J=3.2Hz, 8.8Hz, 1H, H-2) 5.44(d, J=6.4Hz, 1H, H-5), 7.16-7.38(m, 11H, H-6, aromatic-CH).

10 **Synthesis of *Cis* and *Trans*-2-benzhydryl-tetrahydropyran-4-ol **3a** and **3b****

NaCNBH₃ (0.75 g, 12 mmol) was added portionwise to a mixture of 2-diphenylmethyl-2,3-dihydro-4H-pyran-4-one **2** (1.05 g, 4 mmol) and boron trifluoride etherate(1.99 g, 14 mmol) in dry THF(50 ml) cooled to -78°C. The reaction mixture was allowed to reach room temperature and the reaction was
15 quenched with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ (30 ml). The organic phase was separated, and the aqueous phase was extracted with ethyl ether (3 x 20 ml). The organic phases were combined and dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄. Removal of the solvent under reduced pressure, and purification by flash chromatography (hexane/ethyl acetate 7:3) first afforded *trans*-2-benzhydryl-tetrahydropyran-4-ol
20 **3a** (0.73 g, 68% yield).

¹H NMR(400MHz, CDCl₃) 1.22(q, J=12Hz, 1H, H-3ax) 1.46(dq, J=4.8Hz, 12 Hz, 1H, H-5ax) 1.74-1.86(m, 2H, H-3eq, H-5eq) 3.40(dt, J=2Hz, 12Hz, 1H, H-6ax) 3.707(m, 1H, H-4) 3.941-4.039(m, 2H, H-6eq, (Ph)₂CH) 7.15-7.4(m, 10H, aromatic-CH).

25 Eluted second was *cis*-2-benzhydryl-tetrahydropyran-4-ol, **3b** (0.3 g, 28.1 % yield).

¹H NMR(400MHz, CDCl₃) 1.5-1.58(m, 4H, H-3, H-5eq, OH) 1.84(m, 1H, H-5ax) 3.79(m, 1H, H-6eq) 3.876(d, J=8.8Hz, (Ph)₂CH) 3.908(dt, J=3.2Hz, 111.2Hz, 1H, H-6ax) 4.184(m, 1H, H-4eq) 4.524(dt, J=4Hz, 8.8Hz, 1H, H-2) 7.16-7.38(m, 10H, aromatic-CH).

5 **Procedure A. Synthesis of methanesulfonic acid**
Trans-2-benzhydryl-tetrahydropyran-4-yl ester 4a

Methanesulfonyl chloride (0.62 g, 5.41 mmol) in dry methylene chloride (10 ml) was added dropwise to a mixture of *trans*-2-diphenylmethyl-4-hydroxypyran **3a** (0.73 g, 2.70 mmol), triethylamine (0.41 g, 4.06 mmol) in
10 methylene chloride (10 ml) and was cooled to 0°C. After one hour, the reaction was gradually allowed to reach room temperature over a period of four hours. Additional methylene chloride (20 ml) was added to the reaction mixture, and the mixture was washed in turn with saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate, brine and water, then dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate. The solvent was removed under
15 reduced pressure, and purification by flash chromatography gave compound **4a** (0.93 g, 99.9% yield) as an oil.

¹H NMR (300MHz, CDCl₃): 1.54 (m, 1H, H-3ax) 1.82 (m, 1H, H-5ax) 1.95(m, 1H, H-3eq) 2.1(m, 1H, H-5eq) 2.95(s, 3H, CH₃SO₂) 3.46(dt, 1H, H-6ax) 3.96(d, 1H, (Ph)₂CH) 4.1(m, 2H, H-2, H-6eq) 4.83(m, 1H, H-4) 7.15-
20 7.38(m, 10H, aromatic-CH).

Synthesis of methanesulfonic acid *cis*-2-benzhydryl—tetrahydropyran-4-ylester 4b

Cis-2-diphenylmethyl-4-hydroxy-pyran **3b** (0.3 g, 1.12 mmol) was reacted with methanesulfonyl chloride (0.26 g, 2.24 mmol) (Procedure A) to give compound **4b** (0.38 g, 98%) as an oil.

25 ¹H NMR (300MHz, CDCl₃): 1.609(m, 1H, H-3ax) 1.8-1.96(m, 4H, -OH, H-3eq, H-5) 2.96(s, 3H, CH₃SO₂) 3.8-3.94(m, 3H, H-6, (Ph)₂CH) 4.46(dt, J=2Hz, 10Hz, 1H, H-2) 5.1(m, 1H, H-4) 7.16-7.38(m, 10H, aromatic-CH).

Procedure B. Synthesis of *cis*-4-azido-2-benzhydryl-tetrahydropyran (5a)

Into a solution of *trans*-2-diphenylmethylpyran-4-yl methanesulfonate **4a** (0.33 g, 0.95 mmol) in dry DMF (40 ml) was added sodium azide (0.18 g, 2.85 mmol). The mixture was heated to 100°C and stirred for 4 hr. The mixture was
5 diluted with ethyl ether, washed with 2M aqueous NaHCO₃ and brine, and then dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄. Removal of the solvent and purification by flash chromatography (Hexane/Ethyl Acetate 9:1) afforded compound **5a** (0.23 g, 82.7% yield) as a liquid.

¹H NMR (400MHz, CDCl₃) 1.5-1.68 (m, 3H, H-3, H-5eq)
10 1.855(m, 1H, H-5ax) 3.74-3.86(m, 2H, H-6) 3.87(d, J=9.2Hz, 1H, (Ph)₂CH) 4.02(m, 1H, H-4) 4.393(dt, J=3.2Hz, 13Hz, 1H, H-2) 7.16-7.38(m, 10H, aromatic-CH).

Synthesis of *trans*-4-azido-2-benzhydryl-tetrahydropyran 5b

Cis-2-diphenylmethylpyran-4-yl methanesulfonate **4b** (0.38 g, 1.10
15 mmol) was reacted with sodium azide (0.29 g, 4.4 mmol) in dry DMF (Procedure B) to yield compound **5b** (0.26 g, 80%) as a liquid.

¹H NMR(500MHz, CDCl₃) 1.32(q, J=11Hz, 1H, H-3ax) 1.61(dq, J=5.5Hz, 13Hz, 1H, H-5ax) 1.82(m, 1H, H-3eq) 1.90(m, 1H, H-5eq) 3.44-3.50(m, 2H, H-4, H-6ax) 3.96(d, J=8.5Hz, 1H, (Ph)₂CH) 4.03(dt, J=2Hz, 9Hz, 1H, H-2)
20 4.08(ddd, J=2Hz, 5.5Hz, 12.5Hz, 1H, H-6eq) 7.16-7.38(m, 10H, aromatic-CH).

Procedure C. Synthesis of *cis*-(2-benzhydryl-tetrahydropyran-4-yl)-amine (6a)

Cis-4-azido-2-diphenylmethyltetrahydropyran **5a** (0.23 g, 0.78 mmol) was hydrogenated (60 psi) in the presence of 10% Pd-C (0.02 g, 10%wt) for 4hr. The reaction mixture was filtered through a short bed of celite, and removal of the
25 solvent afforded 0.21 g (quantitative yield) of product. This product was pure enough to continue to the next reaction step.

¹H NMR(300MHz, CDCl₃) 1.21-1.4(m, 4H, H-3, NH₂) 1.59(m, 1H, H-5ax) 1.87(m, 1H, H-5eq) 3.37(m, 1H, H-4) 3.77(m, 1H, H-6eq) 3.91(dt, J=2.4Hz, 11.7Hz, 1H, H-6ax) 3.94(d, J=9.3Hz, 1H, (Ph)₂CH) 4.56(dt, J=2.4Hz, 10.2Hz, 1H, H-2) 7.16-7.38(m, 10H, aromatic-CH).

5 Synthesis of *Trans*-(2-benzhydryl-tetrahydropyran-4-yl)-amine (6b)

Trans--4-azido-2-diphenylmethyltetrahydropyran **5b** (0.26 g, 0.89 mmol) was hydrogenated (Procedure C) to yield compound **6b** (0.24 g, quantitative).

¹H NMR(400MHz, CDCl₃) 1.15-1.25(m, 1H, H-3) 1.4-1.52(m, 1H, H-3) 1.7-1.88(m, 2H, H-5) 2.99(m, 1H, H-4) 3.41(dt, J=2Hz, 12.4Hz, 1H, H-6ax) 3.9-4.06(m, 3H, H-2, H-6ax, (Ph)₂CH) 4.7(bs, 2H, NH₂) 7.16-7.38(m, 10H, aromatic-CH).

Procedure D. Synthesis of *cis*-(2-benzhydryl-tetrahydropyran-4-yl)-(4-fluorobenzyl)-amine (7a)

To a solution of *cis*-4-amino-2-diphenylmethyl pyran **6a** (0.2 g, 0.75 mmol), 4-fluorobenzaldehyde (0.83 g, 0.67 mmol) and glacial acetic acid (0.45 g, 0.75 mmol) in 1,2-dichloroethane (20 ml), was added portion wise NaCNBH₃ (0.57 g, 0.9 mmol) dissolved in methanol (5 ml). After 4hr, water was added to quench the reaction and the mixture was stirred for 30 minutes at 0°C. Then the mixture was made basic with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ and extracted thrice with methylene chloride (3 x 30 ml). The combined organic phases were washed with brine, water and dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄. Solvent was removed *in vacuo* to collect the crude residue, which was purified by flash chromatography (Hexane/Ethyl Acetate/Triethylamine 3:2:0.2) to give *cis*-2-diphenylmethyl-4-(4-fluorobenzylamino)-tetrahydropyran **7a** (0.20 g, 72.6%) as a liquid.

¹H NMR (400MHz, CDCl₃) 1.24(bs, 1H, -NH) 1.28(m, 1H, H-3) 1.45-1.58(m, 2H, H-3, H-5eq) 1.83(tt, J=4Hz, 13Hz, 1H, H-5ax) 3.07(m, 1H, H-4) 3.65(s, 2H, (F)Ph-CH₂) 3.75(m, 1H, H-6eq) 3.91(d, J=9.6Hz, 1H, (Ph)₂CH)

3.94(dt, J=2.4Hz, 12Hz, 1H, H-6ax) 4.59(dt, J=3.2Hz, 9.6Hz, 1H, H-2) 6.9-7.4(m, 14H, aromatic-CH).

The free base **7a** was converted into its oxalate salt: mp 177-181°C. C,H,N Anal: [C₂₅H₂₆NOF·(COOH)₂].

5 Synthesis of *trans*-(2-benzhydryl-tetrahydropyran-4-yl)-(4-fluoro-benzyl)-amine **7b**

trans-4-Amino-2-diphenylmethyl pyran **6b** (0.24 g, 0.90 mmol) was reacted with 4-fluorobenzaldehyde (0.11 g, 0.90 mmol) in presence of acetic acid (0.05 g, 0.9 mmol), and then reduced with NaCNBH₃ (0.07 g, 1.08 mmol) to yield compound **7b** (0.18 g, 54%) (Procedure D).

10 ¹H NMR(500MHz, CDCl₃) 1.13(q, J=10.5Hz, 1H, H-3ax) 1.32(broad, NH) 1.38(dq, J=5Hz, 12.5Hz, 1H, H-5ax) 1.74(m, 1H, H-3eq) 1.87(m, 1H, H-5eq) 2.722(tt, J=4Hz, 11.5Hz, 1H, H-4) 3.444(dt, J=2Hz, 12Hz, 1H, H-6ax) 3.683(d, J=13.5Hz, 1H, (F)Ph-CH) 3.754(d, J=13Hz, 1H, (F)Ph-CH) 3.936(d, J=9Hz, 1H, (Ph)₂CH) 4.0-4.08(m, 2H, H-2, H-6eq) 6.9-7.38(m, 14H, aromatic-CH).
15

Free base was converted into its oxalate salt: mp 185-187°C. C,H,N Anal: [C₂₅H₂₆NOF·(COOH)₂].

Synthesis of 1,1-diphenyl-hex-5-en-2-ol (**8**)

20 A dry three-neck, round-bottom flask fitted with a reflux condensor, air-balance drop funnel and nitrogen inlet was charged with Mg (0.11 g, 4.44 mmol) and a crystal of I₂. The flask was warmed (heat gun) to volatilize the I₂ under vacuum, and then was allowed to cool. Dry ethyl ether (10 ml) was added next followed by introduction of catalytic neat 4-bromo-1-butene (0.02 g). The reaction was initiated by brief warming and then the rest of total amount of bromide (0.4 g, 2.96 mmol) in dry ethyl ether (5 ml) was added dropwise over 5 minutes. The
25 mixture was refluxed for 30 minutes and then was allowed to reach 0°C. Into the

stirred Grignard reagent solution was added dropwise a solution of diphenylacetaldehyde **1** (0.64 g, 3.26 mmol) in dry ethyl ether (5 ml), and the reaction mixture was stirred for an additional 3.5 hr at room temperature. Saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ was added to the reaction mixture at 0°C, the organic phase was separated and the aqueous phase was extracted with ethyl ether (3 x 20 ml). The combined organic phases were washed with brine and water, then dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure, and flash chromatography of the crude residue (SiO₂, hexane/Ethyl Acetate 9:1) gave 1,1-diphenyl-hex-5-en-2-ol **8** (0.68 g, 91 %) as a liquid.

¹H NMR(400MHz, CDCl₃) 1.45-1.70(m, 2H, H-3) 1.69(bd, -OH) 2.1-2.4(m, 2H, H-4) 3.91(d, J=8.4 Hz, 1H, H-1) 4.39(m, 1H, H-2) 4.95-5.1(m, 2H, H-6) 5.81(m, 1H, H-5) 7.16-7.38(m, 10H, aromatic-CH).

Synthesis of 1,1-diphenyl-2-(1-ethenoxy)-hex-5-ene (9)

Into a mixture of 1,1-diphenyl-hex-5-en-2-ol **2** (7 g, 27.78 mmol) in ethyl vinyl ether (250 ml) was added Hg(OCOCH₃)₂ (2.37 g, 5.56 mmol) and was stirred overnight at room temperature. The reaction mixture was neutralized by addition of sat. aqueous NaHCO₃. The organic phase was separated and the aqueous layer was extracted with ethyl ether, and dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄. Removal of the solvent and purification by flash chromatography (Hexane/Ethyl Acetate 20:1) gave 1,1-diphenyl-2-(1-ethenoxy)-hex-5-ene **9** (5.1 g, 66 %) as a liquid.

¹H NMR(400MHz, CDCl₃) 1.58-1.78(m, 2H, H-3) 2.08-2.30(m, 2H, H-4) 3.86(dd, J=1.6Hz, 8.4Hz, 1H, H-2') 4.15(d, J=8Hz, 1H, Ph₂CH) 4.25(dd, J=1.6Hz, 14Hz, 1H, H-2') 4.50(m, 1H, H-2) 5.00(m, 2H, H-6) 5.77(m, 1H, H-5) 6.15(dd, J=6.8Hz, 14.8Hz, 1H, H-1') 7.16-7.38(m, 10H, aromatic-CH).

Synthesis of 2-benzhydryl-3,4-dihydro-2H-pyran (10)

A solution of 1,1-diphenyl-2-(1-ethenoxy)-hex-5-ene **9** (5.1 g, 18.3 mmol) and Grubb's catalyst (1.5 g, 1.83 mmol) in benzene (200 ml) was heated under reflux for 20 hr. The solvent was removed under vacuo and the residue was chromatographed over silica gel (Hexane/Ethyl Acetate 20:1) to give 2-diphenyl-3,4-dihydro-2H-pyran **10** (4.25 g, 92.6%) as a liquid.

¹H NMR(400MHz, CDCl₃) 1.52-1.66(m, 1H, H-3) 1.76-1.84(m, 1H, H-3) 1.92-2.14(m, 2H, H-4) 4.08(d, J=9.2Hz, 1H, Ph₂CH) 4.59(dt, J=2.4Hz, 8.8Hz, 1H, H-2) 4.72(m, 1H, H-5) 6.38(d, J=6.4Hz, 1H, H-6) 7.16-7.50(m, 10H, aromatic-CH).

Synthesis of *Trans*-6-benzhydryl-tetrahydropyran-3-ol (11)

Into a solution of 0.5M 9-BBN-THF complex (24 ml, 12 mmol) in dry THF (20 ml) was added in a drop wise manner 2-diphenyl-3,4-dihydro-2H-pyran **10** (1 g, 4 mmol) dissolved in dry THF(10 ml). The mixture was kept under stirring at room temperature. After the completion of initial addition reaction, the intermediate reaction mixture was oxidized with 5.3 ml 3N sodium hydroxide and 3 ml of 30% hydrogen peroxide. The reaction was continued at 55°C for 1 hr to insure the completion of oxidation. After the mixture was diluted with sat. aqueous NaHCO₃, the organic layer was separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted with ethyl acetate (3 x 40 ml). The combined extract was dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄. The solvent was removed in vacuo and the crude product was purified by flash chromatography (Hexane/Ethyl Acetate 7:3) to furnish *trans*-6-diphenyltetrahydropyran-3-ol **11** (1 g, 93.5%) as a liquid.

¹H NMR(300MHz, CDCl₃) 1.32-1.44(m, 2H, H-5) 1.54-1.64(m, 1H, H-4) 1.75(bs, 1H, OH) 2.02-2.14(m, 1H, H-4) 3.14(t, J=10.2Hz, 1H, H-2ax) 3.67(m, 1H, H-3) 3.90(d, J=9.3Hz, 1H, Ph₂CH) 3.95-4.04(m, 2H, H-2eq, H-6) 7.16-7.38(m, 10H, aromatic-CH).

Synthesis of 6-benzhydryl-dihdropyran-3-one (12)

Into a solution of DMSO (0.13 g, 1.64 mmol) in methylene chloride (5 ml) at -78°C was added a solution of oxalyl chloride (0.11 g, 0.82 mmol) in methylene chloride (1 ml) in a dropwise manner. A solution of *trans*-2-diphenylmethyl-tetrahydropyran-5-ol **11** (0.2 g, 0.75 mmol) in methylene chloride (2 ml) was added next. The reaction was continued for 15 minutes, triethylamine (0.38 g, 3.73 mmol) was next added portion wise and the reaction mixture was allowed to come to room temperature for over a period of 30 minutes. Additional methylene chloride (10 ml) was added, and washed with sat. aqueous NaHCO_3 , brine, and then dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4 . Removal of the solvent and purification by flash chromatography (SiO_2 , Hexane/Ethyl Acetate 8.5:1.5) gave 2-diphenylmethyl-dihydro-pyran-5-one **12** (0.18 g, 91 %) as a liquid.

^1H NMR(300MHz, CDCl_3) 1.9-1.98(m, 2H, H-5) 2.38-2.62(m, 2H, H-4) 4.0(d, $J=17.1\text{Hz}$, 1H, H-2) 4.05(d, $J=9\text{Hz}$, 1H, Ph_2CH) 4.17(dd, $J=1.8\text{Hz}$, 16.2Hz, 1H, H-2) 4.44(dt, $J=5.2\text{Hz}$, 8.4Hz, 1H, H-6) 7.16-7.38 (m, 10H, aromatic-CH).

^{13}C NMR(75MHz, CDCl_3) (ppm) 21.50, 32.00, 55.72, 65.62, 76.05, 126.89, 127.09, 128.60, 128.68, 128.90, 128.97, 141.36, 141.62, 146.77.

Synthesis of *Trans*-(6-benzhydryl-tetrahydropyran-3-yl)-(34-fluorobenzy)-amine (16a)

2-diphenylmethyl-dihdropyran-5-one **12** (0.18 g, 0.68 mmol) was reacted with 4-fluorobenzylamine (0.08 g, 0.68 mmol) in the presence of glacial acetic acid (0.041 g, 0.68 mmol) in 1,2-dichloroethane (10 ml) at room temperature, and then reduced by NaCNBH_3 (0.051 g, 0.81 mmol) (Procedure D) to yield a mixture of **16a** and **16b**. *cis*-2-Diphenylmethyl-5-(4-fluorobenzylamino)-tetrahydropyran **16b** eluted first (0.04 g, 15%).

^1H NMR(300MHz, CDCl_3) 1.33(m, 1H, H-5) 1.46-1.72(m, 2H, H-5, H-4) 1.935(m, 1H, H-4) 2.031(bm, 1H, NH) 2.641(m, 1H, H-3) 3.571(dd,

J=1.8Hz, 11.4Hz, 1H, H-2ax) 3.75(m, 2H, (F)Ph-CH₂) 3.95-4.14(m, 3H, H-6, H-2eq, Ph₂CH) 6.9-7.38(m, 14H, aromatic-CH).

Free base **16b** was converted into oxalate: mp 229-230°C. C,H,N
Anal: [C₂₅H₂₆NOF·(COOH)₂].

5 Eluted second was *trans*-2-diphenylmethyl-5-(4-fluorobenzylamino)-tetrahydropyran **16a** (0.11 g, 45%).

¹H NMR(300MHz, CDCl₃) 1.24-1.44(m, 2H, H-5) 1.55(m, 1H, H-4) 1.748(bm, NH) 2.02(m, 1H, H-4) 2.68(m, 1H, H-3) 3.11(t, J=10.8Hz, 1H, H-2ax) 3.76(s, 2H, (F)-Ph-CH₂) 3.89(d, J=9Hz, 1H, Ph₂CH) 3.99(dt, J=3Hz, 8.7Hz, 1H, H-6) 4.08(m, 1H, H-2eq) 6.9-7.38(m, 14H, aromatic-CH).
10

Free base **16a** was converted into the oxalate: mp 141-143°C. C,H,N
Anal: [C₂₅H₂₆NOF·(COOH)₂ 0.65H₂O].

Synthesis of methanesulfonic acid
trans-6-benzhydryl-tetra-hydropyran-3-yl ester (13)

15 Methanesulfonyl chloride (0.33 g, 2.87 mmol) was reacted with *trans*-2-diphenylmethyl-tetrahydropyran-5-ol **11** (0.38 g, 1.43 mmol) in the presence of triethylamine (0.22 g, 2.15 mmol) in methylene chloride (10 ml) to give *trans*-2-diphenylmethyl-tetrahydropyran-5-yl methanesulfonate **13** (0.39 g, 77.8%) as an oil (Procedure A).

20 ¹H NMR(400MHz, CDCl₃) 1.47(m, 1H, H-5) 1.62-1.78(m, 2H, H-5, H-4) 2.25(m, 1H, H-4) 2.96(s, 3H, CH₃SO₂) 3.36(t, J=10.4Hz, 1H, H-2ax) 3.89(d, J=8.8Hz, 1H, Ph₂CH) 4.00(dt, J=2Hz, 9.6Hz, 1H, H-6) 4.14(m, 1H, H-2eq) 4.61(m, 1H, H-3) 7.16-7.38(m, 10H, aromatic-CH).

Synthesis of *Cis*-3-azido-6-benzhydryl-tetrahydropyran (14)

Trans-2-diphenylmethyl-tetrahydropyran-5-yl methanesulfonate **13** (0.39 g, 1.12 mmol) in dry DMF (50 ml) was reacted with sodium azide (0.22 g, 3.35 mmol) to yield *cis*-5-azido-2-diphenylmethyl-tetrahydropyran **14** (0.3 g, 92%) as an oil (Procedure B).

¹H NMR (300MHz, CDCl₃) 1.36 (m, 1H, H-5) 1.54-1.85 (m, 2H, H-5, H-4) 1.98 (m, 1H, H-4), 3.55 (m, 1H, H-3), 3.64 (dd, J=1.8Hz, 12.6Hz, 1H, H-2) 3.95-4.15(m, 3H, H-2, H-6, Ph₂CH) 7.16-7.38(m, 10H, aromatic-CH).

Synthesis of *Cis*-(6-benzhydryl-tetrahydropyran-3-yl)-amine (15)

Cis-5-azido-2-diphenylmethyl-tetrahydropyran **14** (0.3 g, 1.02 mmol) in methanol (25 ml) was hydrogenated under the catalyst of 10% Pd-C (0.03 g, 10% wt) for 4 hr (Procedure C) to give *cis*-5-amino-2-diphenylmethyl-tetrahydropyran **15** (0.21 g, 78%) as an oil.

¹H NMR(400MHz, CD₃OD) 1.31(m, 1H, H-5eq) 1.54(m, 1H, H-5ax) 1.70-1.86(m, 2H, H-4) 2.90(bs, bs, 1H, H-3) 3.68(m, 2H, H-2) 3.96(d, J=9.2Hz, 1H, Ph₂CH) 4.13(dt, J=2Hz, 9.6Hz, 1H, H-6) 7.10-7.40(m, 10H, aromatic-CH). Free base **15** was converted to the HCl salt: mp 260-261°C. C,H,N Anal: [C₁₈H₂₁NO·HCl 0.2H₂O].

Synthesis of *Cis*-(6-benzhydryl-tetrahydropyran-3-yl)-(4-fluoro-benzyl)-amine (16b)

Trans-5-amino-2-diphenylmethyl-tetrahydropyran **15** (0.21 g, 0.79 mmol) was reacted with 4-fluorobenzaldehyde (0.098 g, 0.79 mmol) in the presence of glacial acetic acid (0.047 g, 0.79 mmol) in 1,2-dichloroethane (20 ml), and then reduced by NaCNBH₃ (0.059 g, 0.95 mmol) in methanol (5 ml) (Procedure D) to give compound **16b** (0.24 g, 82%).

^1H NMR(300MHz, CDCl_3) 1.33(m, 1H, H-5) 1.46-1.72(m, 2H, H-5, H-4) 1.935(m, 1H, H-4) 2.031(bm, 1H, NH) 2.641(m, 1H, H-3) 3.571(dd, $J=1.8\text{Hz}$, 11.4Hz , 1H, H-2ax) 3.75(m, 2H, (F)Ph- CH_2) 3.95-4.14(m, 3H, H-6, H-2eq, Ph_2CH) 6.9-7.38(m, 14H, aromatic-CH).

5 Free base **16b** was converted into the oxalate: mp 229-230°C. C,H,N Anal: $[\text{C}_{25}\text{H}_{26}\text{NOF} \cdot (\text{COOH})_2]$.

Synthesis of *Cis*-(6-benzhydryl-tetrahydropyran-3-yl)-(4-cyano-benzyl)-amine (16c)

Trans-5-amino-2-diphenylmethyl-tetrahydropyran **15** (0.15 g, 0.56 mmol) was reacted with 4-cyanobenzaldehyde (0.07 g, 0.56 mmol) in the presence of glacial acetic acid (0.033 g, 0.56 mmol) in 1,2-dichloroethane (20 ml), and NaCNBH₃ (0.042 g, 0.67 mmol) in methanol (5 ml) (Procedure D) to give compound **16c** (0.17 g, 80%) as an oil.

^1H NMR (300MHz, CDCl_3) 1.36(m, 1H, H-5) 1.46-1.58(m, 1H, H-5) 1.58-1.74(m, 1H, H-4) 1.931(m, 1H, H-4) 2.615(bm, 1H, H-3) 3.59(dd, $J=1.8\text{Hz}$, 11.7Hz , H-2ax) 3.83(m, 2H, (CN)Ph- CH_2) 3.95-4.16(m, 3H, H-6, H-2eq, Ph_2CH) 7.16-7.62(m, 14H, aromatic-CH). Free base **16c** was converted into the oxalate: mp 241-242°C. C,H,N Anal: $[\text{C}_{26}\text{H}_{26}\text{N}_2\text{O} \cdot (\text{COOH})_2]$.

Synthesis of *Cis*-(6-benzhydryl-tetrahydropyran-3-yl)-(4-nitro-benzyl)-amine (16d)

Trans-5-amino-2-diphenylmethyl-tetrahydropyran **15** (0.1g, 0.38 mmol) was reacted with 4-nitrobenzaldehyde (0.057 g, 0.38 mmol) in the presence of glacial acetic acid (0.023 g, 0.38 mmol) in 1,2-dichloroethane (20 ml), and then reduced by NaCNBH₃ (0.03 g, 0.45 mmol) in methanol (5 ml) (Procedure D) to give compound **16d** (0.12 g, 80%) as an oil.

^1H NMR (300MHz, CDCl_3) 1.35(m, 1H, H-5) 1.53(m, 1H, H-5) 1.67(tt, $J=3.6\text{Hz}$, 13.5Hz , 1H, H-4) 1.91(m, 2H, H-4, NH) 2.62(m, 1H, H-3) 3.58(dd, $J=1.8\text{Hz}$, 9.6Hz , 1H, H-2ax) 3.87(m, 2H, (NO₂)Ph- CH_2) 3.92-4.14(m,

3H, H-6, H-2eq, Ph₂CH) 7.14-7.54, 8.12-8.2(m, 14H, aromatic-CH). Free base **16d** was converted into the oxalate: mp 236-238°C. C,H,N Anal: [C₂₅H₂₆N₂O₃ · (COOH)₂].

Synthesis of *Cis*-(6-benzhydryl-tetrahydropyran-3-yl)-(4-methoxy-benzyl)-amine (16e)

- 5 *Trans*-5-amino-2-diphenylmethyl-tetrahydropyran **15** (0.15 g, 0.56 mmol) was reacted with 4-methoxybenzaldehyde (0.078 g, 0.56 mmol) in the presence of glacial acetic acid (0.033 g, 0.56 mmol) in 1,2-dichloroethane (20 ml), and NaCNBH₃ (0.042 g, 0.67 mmol) in methanol (5 ml) (Procedure D) to give compound **16e** (0.17 g, 78%) as an oil.
- 10 ¹H NMR (300MHz, CDCl₃) 1.35(m, 1H, H-5) 1.48-1.76(m, 2H, H-5, H-4) 1.88-2.02(m, 1H, H-4) 2.68(bs, 1H, H-3) 3.59(dd, J=12.3Hz, 2.4Hz, 1H, H-2ax) 3.76(d, J=7.2Hz, 2H, (CH₃O)Ph-CH₂) 3.825(s, 3H, CH₃O-3.98-4.16(m, 3H, H-6, H-2eq, Ph₂CH) 6.88-6.94, 7.18-7.44(m, 14H, aromatic-CH). Free base **16e** was converted into the oxalate: mp 215-217°C. C,H,N Anal: [C₂₆H₂₉NO₂ · (COOH)₂].
- 15

Synthesis of *Cis*-(6-benzhydryl-tetrahydropyran-3-yl)-(3-indole-methyl)-amine (16f)

- Trans*-5-amino-2-diphenylmethyl-tetrahydropyran **15** (0.12g, 0.45 mmol) was reacted with 3-indole-carboxaldehyde (0.065 g, 0.45 mmol) in the presence of glacial acetic acid (0.027 g, 0.45 mmol) in 1,2-dichloroethane (20 ml), and NaCNBH₃ (0.034 g, 0.54 mmol) in methanol (5 ml) (Procedure D) to give compound **16f** (0.15 g, 82%) as an oil.
- 20

- ¹H NMR (400MHz, CDCl₃) 1.34(m, 1H, H-5) 1.53(m, 1H, H-5) 1.67(tt, J=14Hz, 4Hz, 1H, H-4) 1.93(m, 1H, H-4) 2.37(bm, 1H, NH) 2.65(bs, 1H, H-3) 3.57(dd, J=10.7Hz, 1.6Hz, 1H, H-2ax) 3.96(s, 2H, 2-Indole-CH₂) 3.92-4.14(m, 3H, H-6, H-2eq, Ph₂CH) 6.35(s, 1H, Indole-3-H) 7.05-7.6(m, 14H, aromatic-CH) 9.1(s, 1H, Indole-NH). Free base **16f** was converted into the oxalate: mp 177-179°C. C, H, N Anal: [C₂₇H₂₈N₂O · (COOH)₂ · 0.5H₂O].
- 25

Synthesis of *Cis*-(6-benzhydryl-tetrahydropyran-3-yl)-(2-indole-methyl)-amine (16g)

Trans-5-amino-2-diphenylmethyl-tetrahydropyran **15** (0.067 g, 0.25 mmol) was reacted with 2-indole-carboxaldehyde (0.036 g, 0.25 mmol) in the presence of glacial acetic acid (0.015 g, 0.25 mmol) in 1,2-dichloroethane (20 ml), and then reduced by NaCNBH₃ (0.019 g, 0.3 mmol) in methanol (5 ml) (Procedure D) to give compound **16g** (0.081 g, 82%) as an oil.

¹H NMR (300MHz, CDCl₃) 1.33(m, 1H, H-5) 1.48-1.76(m, 2H, H-5, H-4) 1.99(m, 1H, H-4) 2.27(bs, 1H, NH) 2.79(m, 1H, H-3) 3.6(dd, J=1.8Hz, 12.3Hz, 1H, H-2ax) 3.998(s, 2H, Indole-3-CH₂) 4.02-4.2(m, 3H, H-6, H-2eq, Ph₂CH) 7.0-7.8(m, 14H, aromatic-CH) 8.42(s, 1H, Indole-NH). Free base **16g** was converted into the oxalate: mp 215-216°C. C, H, N Anal: [C₂₇H₂₈N₂O · (COOH)₂ · 0.5H₂O].

Synthesis of *Cis*-(6-benzhydryl-tetrahydropyran-3-yl)-(4-hydroxy-benzyl)-amine (16h)

Trans-5-amino-2-diphenylmethyl-tetrahydropyran **15** (0.15 g, 0.56 mmol) was reacted with 4-hydroxybenzaldehyde (0.067 g, 0.56 mmol) in the presence of glacial acetic acid (0.034 g, 0.56 mmol) in 1,2-dichloroethane (20 ml), and NaCNBH₃ (0.042 g, 0.67 mmol) in methanol (5 ml) (Procedure D) to give compound **16h** (0.17 g, 80%) as an oil.

¹H NMR (400MHz, CDCl₃) 1.34(m, 1H, H-5) 1.50(m, 1H, H-5) 1.67(tt, J=4Hz, 13.6Hz, 1H, H-4) 2.02(m, 1H, H-4) 2.71(m, 1H, H-3) 3.56(dd, J=1.6Hz, 11.6Hz, 1H, H-2ax) 3.64(m, 2H, (HO)Ph-CH₂) 3.95(d, J=8.0Hz, 1H, Ph₂CH) 4.02-4.14(m, 2H, H-6, H-2eq) 6.52(m, 2H, aromatic-CH) 6.9-7.38(m, 12H, aromatic-CH). Free base **16h** was converted into oxalate: mp 136-138°C. C, H, N Anal: [C₂₅H₂₇NO₂ · (COOH)₂].

Synthesis of *Cis*-(6-benzhydryl-tetrahydropyran-3-yl)-(3,4-dichloro-benzyl)-amine (16i)

Trans-5-amino-2-diphenylmethyl-tetrahydropyran **15** (0.1g, 0.38 mmol) was reacted with 3,4-dichlorobenzaldehyde (0.066 g, 0.38 mmol) in the presence of glacial acetic acid (0.023 g, 0.38 mmol) in 1,2-dichloroethane (20 ml), and NaCNBH₃ (0.03 g, 0.45 mmol) in methanol (5 ml) (Procedure D) to give compound **16i** (0.12 g, 75%) as an oil.

¹H NMR (500MHz, CDCl₃) 1.34(m, 1H, H-5) 1.52(m, 1H, H-5) 1.66(m, 1H, H-4) 1.79(bs, 1H, NH) 1.91(m, 1H, H-4) 2.61(m, 1H, H-3) 3.57(dd, J=1.5Hz, 11.5Hz, 1H, H-2ax) 3.72(m, 2H, (Cl,Cl)Ph-CH₂) 3.94-4.05(m, 2H, H-2eq, Ph₂CH) 4.08(dt, J=2Hz, 8.5Hz, 1H, H-6) 7.1-7.5(m, 14H, aromatic-CH). Free base **16i** was converted into the oxalate: mp 251-252°C. C, H, N Anal: [C₂₅H₂₅NOCl₂ · (COOH)₂].

Synthesis of *Cis*-(6-benzhydryl-tetrahydropyran-3-yl)-(3,4-difluoro-benzyl)-amine (16j)

Trans-5-amino-2-diphenylmethyl-tetrahydropyran **15** (0.1 g, 0.38 mmol) was reacted with 3,4-difluorobenzaldehyde (0.055 g, 0.38 mmol) in the presence of glacial acetic acid (0.023 g, 0.38 mmol) in 1,2-dichloroethane (20 ml), and NaCNBH₃ (0.03 g, 0.45 mmol) in methanol (5 ml) (Procedure D) to give compound **16j** (0.12 g, 80%).

¹H NMR (300MHz, CDCl₃) 1.34(m, 1H, H-5) 1.52(m, 1H, H-5) 1.66(tt, J=3.6Hz, 13.5Hz, 1H, H-4) 1.76(bs, 1H, NH) 1.92(m, 1H, H-4) 2.61(m, 1H, H-3) 3.57(dd, J=1.8Hz, 11.4Hz, 1H, H-2ax) 3.72(m, 2H, (F,F)Ph-CH₂) 3.94-4.14(m, 3H, H-6, H-2eq, Ph₂CH) 6.9-7.38(m, 14H, aromatic-CH). Free base **16j** was converted into the oxalate: mp 234-235°C. C, H, N Anal: [C₂₅H₂₅NOF₂ · (COOH)₂].

Synthesis of *Cis*-(6-benzhydryl-tetrahydropyran-3-yl)-benzyl-amine (16k)

Trans-5-amino-2-diphenylmethyl-tetrahydropyran **15** (0.03 g, 0.11 mmol) was reacted with benzaldehyde (0.012 g, 0.11 mmol) in the presence of glacial acetic acid (0.007 g, 0.11 mmol) in 1,2-dichloroethane (20 ml), and
5 NaCNBH₃ (0.009 g, 0.14 mmol) in methanol (5 ml) (Procedure D) to give compound **16k** (0.034 g, 85%).

¹H NMR (300MHz, CDCl₃) 1.30(m, 1H, H-5) 1.44-1.70(m, 2H, H-5, H-4) 1.80(bs, 1H, NH) 1.92(m, 1H, H-4) 2.64(m, 1H, H-3) 3.55(dd, J=1.8Hz, 11.7Hz, 1H, H-2ax) 3.77(m, 2H, Ph-CH₂) 3.92-4.1(m, 3H, Ph₂CH, H-6, H-2eq)
10 7.0-7.38(m, 15H, aromatic-CH). Free base **16k** was converted into the oxalate: mp 208-210°C. C, H, N Anal: [C₂₅H₂₇NO · (COOH)₂].

Synthesis of *Cis*-(6-benzhydryl-tetrahydropyran-3-yl)-(4-bromo-benzyl)-amine (16l)

Trans-5-amino-2-diphenylmethyl-tetrahydropyran **15** (0.04 g, 0.15 mmol) was reacted with 4-bromobenzaldehyde (0.028 g, 0.15 mmol) in the presence
15 of glacial acetic acid (0.009 g, 0.15 mmol) in 1,2-dichloroethane (20 ml), and NaCNBH₃ (0.012 g, 0.18 mmol) in methanol (5 ml) (Procedure D) to give compound **16l** (0.052 g, 80%) as an oil.

¹H NMR (400MHz, CDCl₃) 1.31(m, 1H, H-5) 1.50(m, 1H, H-5) 1.64(m, 1H, H-4) 1.80(bs, 1H, NH) 1.90(m, 1H, H-4) 2.61(m, 1H, H-3) 3.56(dd, J=1.6Hz, 11.6Hz, 1H, H-2ax) 3.72(m, 2H, (Br)-Ph-CH₂) 3.94-4.30(m, 2H, Ph₂CH, H-2eq) 4.07(dt, J=1.6Hz, J=9.6Hz, 1H, H-6) 7.0-7.42(m, 14H, aromatic-CH). Free base **16l** was converted into the oxalate: mp 250-252°C. C, H, N Anal: [C₂₅H₂₆BrNO · (COOH)₂].
20

Synthesis of *Cis*-(6-benzhydryl-tetrahydropyran-3-yl)-(4-iodo-benzyl)-amine (16m)

Trans-5-amino-2-diphenylmethyl-tetrahydropyran **15** (0.04 g, 0.15 mmol) was reacted with 4-iodobenzaldehyde (0.045 g, 0.15 mmol) in the presence of glacial acetic acid (0.009 g, 0.15 mmol) in 1,2-dichloroethane (20 ml), and
5 NaCNBH₃ (0.012 g, 0.18 mmol) in methanol (5 ml) (Procedure D) to give compound **16m** (0.059 g, 81%) as an oil.

¹H NMR (400MHz, CDCl₃) 1.28(m, 1H, H-5) 1.50(m, 1H, H-5) 1.64(m, 1H, H-4) 1.72(bs, 1H, NH) 1.90(m, 1H, H-4) 2.60(m, 1H, H-3) 3.56(dd, J=1.6Hz, 12.4Hz, 1H, H-2ax) 3.71(m, 2H, (I)-Ph-CH₂) 3.92-4.02(m, 2H, Ph₂CH, H-2eq) 4.06(dt, J=1.6Hz, J=9.2Hz, 1H, H-6) 7.0-7.70(m, 14H, aromatic-CH). Free base **16m** was converted into the oxalate: mp 243-244°C. C, H, N Anal: [C₂₅H₂₆INO · (COOH)₂].

Synthesis of *Cis*-(6-benzhydryl-tetrahydropyran-3-yl)-(1H-iodo-5-ylmethyl)-amine (16n)

Trans-5-amino-2-diphenylmethyl-tetrahydropyran **15** (0.05 g, 0.19 mmol) was reacted with 5-indole-carboxaldehyde (0.027 g, 0.19 mmol) in the presence of glacial acetic acid (0.011 g, 0.19 mmol) in 1,2-dichloroethane (20 ml), and NaCNBH₃ (0.024 g, 0.37 mmol) in methanol (5 ml) (Procedure D) to give compound **16n** (0.061 g, 82%) as an oil.

¹H NMR (400MHz, CDCl₃) 1.32(m, 1H, H-5) 1.50-1.70(m, 2H, H-5, H-4) 1.95(m, 2H, H-4, NH) 2.71(bs, 1H, H-3) 3.57(dd, J=2Hz, 12Hz, 1H, H-2ax) 3.88(m, 2H, Indole-CH₂) 3.96-4.12(m, 3H, Ph₂CH, H-2eq, H-6) 6.51, 7.1-7.4, 7.57 (m, 15H, aromatic-CH) 8.36(bs, 1H, NH). Free base **16n** was converted into the oxalate: mp 128-130°C. C, H, N Anal: [C₂₇H₂₈N₂O · (COOH)₂ · 0.5H₂O].

Synthesis of *Cis*-(6-benzhydryl-tetrahydropyran-3-yl)-(4-amino-benzyl)-amine (16o)

A mixture of *cis*-(6-benzhydryl-tetrahydropyran-3-yl)-(4-nitro-benzyl)-amine (**16f**) (0.16 g, 0.39 mmol) and SnCl₂/2H₂O (0.35 g, 1.55 mmol) in EtOH/EtOAc (20 ml, 7:3) was heated to reflux for 1.5h (monitored by TLC, 5 Hex/EtOAc/Et₃N 5:5:0.4). After removal of the solvent, the residue was diluted with 10% NaHCO₃ and EtOAc and stirred vigorously for 30 min. After filtration the organic phase was separated and the aqueous phase was extracted with EtOAc (20 ml x 2). The combined organic phase was dried over Na₂SO₄. After removal of the solvent, flash chromatography gave **16o**, *cis*-(6-benzhydryl-tetrahydropyran-3-yl)-(4-amino-benzyl)-amine (0.087 g, 60%). 10

¹H NMR (400MHz, CDCl₃) 1.3(m, 1H, H-5) 1.47(m, 1H, H-5) 1.64(tt, J=4Hz, 12.8Hz, 1H, H-4) 1.90(m, 1H, H-4) 2.53-2.70(m, 3H, H-3, (NH₂)-PhCH₂) 3.54(dd, J=1.6 Hz, 11.2Hz, 1H, H-2ax) 3.92-4.0(m, 2H, Ph₂CH, H-2eq) 4.06(dt, J=2.4Hz, 9.6Hz, 1H, H-6) 7.06-7.38(m, 14H, aromatic-CH). Free 15 base **16o** was converted into the oxalate: mp 151-153°C. C, H, N Anal: [C₂₅H₂₈N₂O · 2(COOH)₂ · 0.3H₂O].

Synthesis of *Cis*-N-(6-benzhydryl-tetrahydro-pyran-3-yl)-2-(4-fluoro-phenyl)-acetamide (17)

Into a solution of 4-fluorophenylacetic acid (0.23 g, 1.46 mmol) in dichloromethane (25 ml) was added oxalyl chloride (0.22 g, 1.76 mmol) dissolved 20 in dichloromethane (5 ml) at 0°C which was followed by addition of one drop of DMF. The reaction mixture was allowed to reach at room temperature over a period of 2 hours. The solvent was removed in vacuo, and the residue was dissolved in dichloromethane (5 ml) and was added into a solution of *cis*-N-(6-benzhydryl-tetrahydropyran-3-yl)-amine (0.26 g, 0.96 mmol) and triethylamine 25 (0.31 g, 1.46 mmol) in dichloromethane (25 ml) at 0°C. After 20 minutes the reaction mixture was allowed to come to room temperature. After 3 hours, more dichloromethane was added and the mixture was washed in turn with 1N NaHCO₃, H₂O and brine, then dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄. The solvent was removed *in vacuo*, and the residue was purified by flash chromatography (hexane/ethyl

acetate 7:3) to give *cis*-N-(6-benzhydryl-tetrahydropyran-3-yl)-2-(4-fluorophenyl)-acetamide **17** (0.31 g, yield 80%) as an oil.

¹H NMR (300MHz, CDCl₃) 1.1-1.4(m, 2H, H-5) 1.6-1.93(m, 2H, H-4) 3.49(s, 2H, Ph-CH₂CO) 3.63(dd, J=1.8Hz, 11.7Hz, 1H, H-2ax) 3.7-3.85(m, 2H, Ph₂CH, H-3) 3.9-4.08(m, 2H, H-6, H-2eq) 6.9-7.4(m, 14H, aromatic-CH).

Synthesis of *Cis*-(6-benzhydryl-tetrahydropyran-3yl)-[2-(4-fluoro-phenyl)-ethyl]-amine (16p**)**

Into a suspension of NaBH₄ (0.21 g, 3.33 mmol) in dry THF (20 ml) was added BF₃·Et₂O drop wise at 0°C. The mixture was stirred for 1.5 Hours at room temperature and cooled to 0°C. A solution of *cis*-N-(6-benzhydryl-tetrahydropyran-3-yl)-2-(4-fluorophenyl)-acetamide **17** (0.17 g, 0.42 mmol) in dry THF (10 ml) was added dropwise into the solution. The mixture was refluxed overnight and cooled to room temperature. Methanol was added to quench the reaction followed by removal of solvent *in vacuo*. To the residue was added 20 ml 10% HCl/MeOH and the mixture refluxed for 1 hour. The reaction mixture was cooled down to room temperature and solid NaHCO₃ was added at 0°C to pH 9. The aqueous phase was extracted with dichloromethane (3 x 20 ml). The combined organic phases were dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, and the solvent was removed *in vacuo*. Flash chromatography gave **16p** *Cis*-(6-benzhydryl-tetrahydropyran-3yl)-[2-(4-fluorophenyl)-ethyl]-amine (0.13 g, yield 81%).

¹H NMR (300MHz, CDCl₃) 1.2-1.42(m, 2H, H-5, NH) 1.61(m, 1H, H-5) 1.88(m, 2H, H-4) 2.64(m, 1H, H-3) 2.72-2.82(m, 4H, Ph-CH₂CH₂) 3.55(dd, J=1.8Hz, 11.7Hz, 1H, H-2ax) 3.86-3.98(m, 2H, Ph₂CH, H-2eq) 4.03(dt, J=3Hz, 10Hz, 1H, H-6) 6.9-7.4(m, 14H, aromatic-CH). Free base **16p** was converted into the oxalate: mp 240-242°C. C, H, N Anal: [C₂₆H₂₈NOF · (COOH)₂].

Biology. The affinity of test compounds in binding to rat DAT, SERT, and NET was assessed by measuring inhibition of binding of 5.0 nM [³H]WIN 35,428, 3.5 nM [³H]citalopram, and 1.1 nM [³H]nisoxetine, respectively, exactly as described by us previously. Briefly, rat striatum was the source for DAT,

and cerebral cortex for SERT and NET. Final $[Na^+]$ was 30 mM for DAT and SERT assays, and 152 nM for NET assays. All binding assays were conducted at 0-4°C, for a period of 2h for $[^3H]$ WIN 35,428 and $[^3H]$ citalopram binding, and 3h for $[^3H]$ nisoxetine binding. Nonspecific binding of $[^3H]$ WIN 35,428 and $[^3H]$ citalopram binding was defined with 100uM cocaine, and that of $[^3H]$ nisoxetine binding with 1 uM desipramine. Radioligand K_d values were 2.1, 3.2 and 2.2 nM, respectively. Test compounds were dissolved in dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) and diluted out in 10% (v/v) DMSO. Additions from the latter stocks resulted in a final concentration of DMSO of 0.5%, which by itself did not interfere with radioligand binding. At least five triplicate concentrations of each test compound were studied, spaced evenly around the IC_{50} value. For DAT uptake assays, uptake of 50 nM $[^3H]$ DA into rat striatal synaptosomes was measured exactly as described by us previously. Briefly, rat striatal P_2 membrane fractions were incubated with test compounds for 8min followed by the additional presence of $[^3H]$ DA for 4min at 25°C. Nonspecific uptake was defined with 100uM cocaine. Construction of inhibition curves and dissolvment of test compounds were as described above.

TABLE 2
Affinity of Drugs at Dopamine, Serotonin, and
Norepinephrine Transporters in Rat Striatum

Compound	DAT binding, IC_{50} , nM, $[^3H]$ Win 35, 428 ^a	SERT binding, IC_{50} , nM $[^3H]$ citalopram ^a	NET binding, IC_{50} , nM $[^3H]$ nisoxetine ^a	DAT uptake, IC_{50} , nM $[^3H]$ DA ^a
Cocaine	266±37	737±160	3,130±550	
GBR 12909	10.6±1.9	132±0	496±22	
1	32.5±12.6	2,220±590	1,020±72	45.7±5.1
7a	1,302±68	3,313±170	5,101±1,037	
7b	1,581±283	4,778±1,808	17,543±2,153	
16a	313±71 ^b	8,410±163	12,700±3,180	
16b	163±29 ^b	1,860±22	232±46	146±36
16c	52.6±5.9 ^b	863±52	1,580±89	58.6±13.2

Compound	DAT binding, IC ₅₀ , nM, [³ H]Win 35, 428 ^a	SERT binding, IC ₅₀ , nM [³ H]citalopram ^a	NET binding, IC ₅₀ , nM [³ H]nisoxetine ^a	DAT uptake, IC ₅₀ , nM [³ H]DA ^a
16d	38.3±3.9 ^b	738±164	968±98	102±7
16e	84±6.5	1,180±269	1,550±682	59.5±11.6
16f	794±111	2,590±1,410	1,860±847	
16g	227±67	1,640±448	401±96	135.2±47.5
16h	78.4±9	398±22	22.6±1.4	
16i	400±31	780±84	144±25	880±136
16j	368±85	3,520±831	695±142	
16k	303±14	1577±97	274±29	242±39
16l	202±13	2363±92	592±12	251±14
16m	319±21	2477±145	234±17	500±34
16n	587±66	325±20	56±6	
16o	151±13	1690±169	123±10	155±14
16p	129±58	3,950±660	5,210±678	
15	777±41			251±31

- 15 a. For binding, the DAT was labeled with [³H]WIN 35, 428, the SERT with [³H]citalopram and the NET with [³H]nisoxetine. For uptake by DAT, [³H]DA accumulation was measured. Results are average ± SEM of three to eight independent experiments assayed in triplicate. b. See reference # 22.

TABLE 3
Selectivity of Various Drugs for their Activity at Monoamine Transporters

Compound	SERT binding/ DAT binding	NET binding/ DAT binding	[3H]DA uptake/ DAT binding
Cocaine	2.8	11.8	
GBR 12909	12.5	46.8	
1	68.3	31.4	1.4
7a	2.5	3.9	
7b	3	11.1	
16a	26.9	40.6	
16b	11.4	1.4	0.96
16c	16.4	30	1.1
16d	19.3	25.3	2.7
16e	14	18.5	0.71
16f	3.3	2.3	
16g	7.2	1.8	0.60
16h	5.1	0.29	
16i	1.9	0.36	
16j	9.6	1.9	
16k	5.20	0.90	0.79
16l	11.69	2.93	1.24
16m	7.76	0.73	1.56
16n	0.55	0.09	
16o	11.19	0.81	1.02
16p	30.6	40.4	
15			0.32

Synthesis of 3,3-Diphenylpropene (22)

Methyltriphenylphosphonium bromide (4 g, 11.12 mmol) was added over a 15-min period to a mixture of butyllithium (7.3 ml of 1.6 M solution in THF, 11.76 mmol) and dry THF (50 ml) with stirring and under nitrogen atmosphere at
5 <ALOE, Temp.> °C. The reaction mixture was stirred for 2h at room temperature and the mixture was then recooled to -78°C. A solution of diphenylacetaldehyde (2.2 g, 11.12 mmol) in dry THF(10 ml) was added to the above mixture over a 15-min period. The reaction mixture was stirred for 24 h at room temperature, followed by addition of ethyl ether (200 ml), and the reaction
10 mixture was then filtered. The ether extracts were washed with water (3 x 50ml), brine (100 ml) and dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate. The crude material was purified by flash chromatography on silical gel (Hexane:Ethyl ether=9:1) to give pure 3,3-diphenylpropene 460 mg (46%).

¹HNMR (CDCl₃, 400MHz) 4.82(d, J=6.4Hz, 1H, H-3) 5.08(d, J=17.2Hz, 1H, H-1) 5.31(d, J=12Hz, 1H, H-1) 6.39(m, 1H, H-2) 7.2-7.4 (m, 10H, aromatic-H) ¹³CNMR (CDCl₃, 100MHz) 55.30, 116.69, 126.67, 128.73, 128.92, 140.94, 143.59.

Synthesis of 2-Benzhydryl-oxirane (23)

A flask was charged with 3,3-diphenylpropene (5.1 g, 26.3 mmol) in 100 ml CH₂Cl₂. It was followed by by portionwise addition of mCPBA (9.1 g, 70% purity, 52.6 mmol) at 0°C. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 24h and the reaction was then quenched with 30 ml 1M Na₂SO₃. The aqueous layer was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (2 x 100 ml). The combined organic phases were washed in turn with saturated NaHCO₃, brine, and then dried over anhydrous
25 Na₂SO₄. Purification by flash chromatography (Hexane/ether=9:1) gave pure 2-benzhydryl-oxirane, 4.7g (85%).

¹HNMR (CDCl₃, 400MHz) 2.54(m, 1H, H-1) 2.87(m, 1H, H-1) 3.54(m, 1H, H-2) 3.86(d, J=7.6Hz, 1H, Ph₂CH), 7.2-7.4(m, 10H, aromatic-H)

^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3 , 100MHz) 46.80, 53.58, 55.17, 127.06, 127.14, 128.70, 128.81, 141.28.

Resolution of Racemic 2-benzhydryl-oxirane (23) by HKR Reaction

A mixture of (R,R)-(-)-N,N'-Bis(3,5-di-tert-butylsalicylidene)-1,2-cyclohexane diaminocobalt (II) (0.22 g, 0.37 mmol, 0.8%), toluene (5 ml), and acetic acid (0.044 g, 0.74 mmol) was stirred for 1h at room temperature. The solvent was removed in vacuo and the residue was dried. 2-Benzhydryl-oxirane (9.6 g, 45.7 mmol) was added in one portion and stirred, the mixture was then cooled by means of an ice-bath. H_2O (0.58 g, 32 mmol) was slowly added over a 30-min period. After water addition, the ice bath was removed and the reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 72h. Compounds were separated via flash chromatography on silica gel column to give (2R)-2-benzhydryl-oxirane (**23a**) 4.5 g ($[\alpha]_{\text{D}} = (+)9.58$, $c = 1$, MeOH) and (2S)-3,3-diphenyl-propane-1,2-diol **24** 3.53 g ($[\alpha]_{\text{D}} = (+)48$, $c = 1$, MeOH, $ee = 97\%$). The proton and carbon NMR data of (2R)-2-benzhydryl-oxirane was identical to the racemate 2-benzhydryl-oxirane.

^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 400MHz) 2.54(m, 1H, H-1) 2.87(m, 1H, H-1) 3.54(m, 1H, H-2) 3.86(d, $J = 7.6\text{Hz}$, 1H, Ph_2CH), 7.2-7.4(m, 10H, aromatic-H). ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3 , 100MHz) 46.80, 53.58, 55.17, 127.06, 127.14, 128.70, 128.81, 141.28.

For (2S)-3,3-diphenyl-propane-1,2-diol:

^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 400MHz) 2.39(bs, 2H, OH) 3.44(m, 1H, H-1) 3.60(m, 1H, H-1), 4.02(D, $J = 10\text{Hz}$, 1H, Ph_2CH), 4.44(m, 1H, H-2), 7.16-7.22(m, 10H, aromatic-H). ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3 , 100MHz) 55.08, 64.94, 74.26, 127.08, 127.23, 128.35, 128.84, 129.03, 129.17, 141.23, 141.62

Synthesis of (2S)-2-benzhydryl-oxirane (23b)

A solution of (2S)-3,3-diphenyl-propane-1,2-diol (3.5 g, 15.35 mmol), Ph_3P (8.05 g, 30.7 mmol), and DEAD (5.4 g, 30.7 mmol) in benzene (50 ml) was refluxed for 24h. Solvent was removed and the residue was diluted with ethyl ether (200 ml) to precipitate Ph_2PO . The filtrate was concentrated and the residue was chromatographed on silica gel (hexane/ether=9:1) to give (2S)-2-benzhydryl-oxirane **23b** 2.5g (78%, $[\alpha]_{\text{D}} = (-)9.6$, $c=1$, MeOH). The $^1\text{HNMR}$ and $^{13}\text{CNMR}$ were identical with (R)-isomer.

$^1\text{HNMR}$ (CDCl_3 , 400MHz) 2.54(m, 1H, H-1) 2.87(m, 1H, H-1) 3.54(m, 1H, H-2) 3.86(d, $J=7.6\text{Hz}$, 1H, Ph_2CH), 7.2-7.4(m, 10H, aromatic-H). $^{13}\text{CNMR}$ (CDCl_3 , 100MHz) 46.80, 53.58, 55.17, 127.06, 127.14, 128.70, 128.81, 141.28.

Procedure A. Synthesis of (2S)-1,1-Diphenyl-pent-4-ene-2-ol (25a)

(2R)-2-benzhydryl-oxirane (0.5 g, 2.38 mmol) **23a** was dissolved in dry THF (5 ml) and was added into a dry THF solution at -78°C containing CuI (0.045 g, 0.24 mmol) and vinylmagnesium bromide (5.95 ml of 1.0M solution in THF, 5.95 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred and allowed to reach room temperature over a period of 2h, and then quenched with saturated NH_4Cl solution. The aqueous phase was extracted with ethyl acetate (3×30 ml). The combined organic phase was washed with brine and dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4 . The solvent was removed and the residue was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel (Hexane/Ethyl Ether=4:1) to give 0.4 g (2S)-1,1-diphenyl-pent-4-ene-2-ol (70%, $[\alpha]_{\text{D}} = (-)25$, $c=1$, MeOH).

$^1\text{HNMR}$ (CDCl_3 , 400MHz) 2.14(m, 1H, H-3), 2.33(m, 1H, H-3), 3.93(d, $J=8.8\text{Hz}$, 1H, H-1) 4.44(m, 1H, H-2) 5.1(m, 2H, H-5), 5.9(m, 1H, H-4), 7.16-7.24 (m, 10H, aromatic-H). $^{13}\text{CNMR}$ (CDCl_3 , 100MHz) 39.75, 58.21, 73.06, 118.23, 126.86, 127.08, 128.51, 128.64, 128.92, 129.00, 135.01.

Synthesis of (2R)-1,1-diphenyl-pent-4-ene-2-ol (25b)

(2S)-2-benzhydryl-oxirane (0.61 g, 2.91 mmol) was reacted with vinylmagnesium bromide (7.26 ml of 1.0M solution in THF, 7.26 mmol) in the presence of CuI (0.055 g, 0.29 mmol) (Procedure A) to yield (2R)-1,1-diphenyl-pent-4-ene-2-ol 0.48 g (70%, $[\alpha]_D^{25} = (+)26$, $c=1$, MeOH). The ^1H NMR and ^{13}C NMR were identical with (2S)-1,1-diphenyl-pent-4-ene-2-ol.

^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 400MHz) 2.14(m, 1H, H-3), 2.33(m, 1H, H-3), 3.93(d, $J=8.8\text{Hz}$, 1H, H-1) 4.44(m, 1H, H-2) 5.1(m, 2H, H-5), 5.9(m, 1H, H-4), 7.16-7.24 (m, 10H, aromatic-H).

^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3 , 100MHz) 39.75, 58.21, 73.06, 118.23, 126.86, 127.08, 128.51, 128.64, 128.92, 129.00, 135.01.

Procedure B. Synthesis of (2S)-1,1-Diphenyl-2-Allyloxy-Pent-4-en (26a)

(2S)-1,1-diphenyl-pent-4-en-2-ol **25a** (0.37 g, 1.57 mmol) was dissolved in dry DMF (2 ml) and was added to a suspension of NaH (60% in mineral oil, 0.13 g, 3.14 mmol) in dry DMF (20 ml) at 0°C. The reaction mixture was allowed to reach room temperature over a period of 1h. The reaction mixture was cooled again to 0°C employing an ice-bath, and neat allyl bromide (0.57 g, 4.71 mmol) was added via syringe. The reaction mixture was removed from the ice-bath and stirred overnight at room temperature. The reaction was cooled again to 0°C and quenched by slowly adding H_2O (20 ml). The resulting mixture was extracted with Et_2O ($3 \times 50\text{ ml}$), and the combined organic phases were washed in turn with H_2O , brine, and then dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4 . Filtration followed by concentration gave crude product as light orange oil. Purification by chromatography (hexane/ethyl ether=10:1) gave 0.37g (2S)-1,1-Diphenyl-2-Allyloxy-Pent-4-en (85%, $[\alpha]_D^{25} = (+)19.7$, $c=1$, MeOH).

^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 500MHz) 2.26(m, 1H, H-3), 2.38(m, 1H, H-3), 3.74(m, 1H, H-3'), 3.96(m, 1H, H-3'), 4.1(m, 2H, H-1, H-2), 5.0-5.16(m, 4H, H-

5, H-1'), 5.71(m, 1H, H-2'), 5.93(m, 1H, H-4), 7.2-7.46(m, 10H, aromatic-H).
¹³CNMR (CDCl₃, 125MHz) 37.27 56.24 71.74 81.80 116.71 117.63 126.49
 126.62 128.38 128.70 128.83 129.36 135.21 142.26 142.87.

Synthesis of (2R)-1,1-Diphenyl-2-Allyloxy-Pent-4-en (26b)

5 (2R)-1,1-diphenyl-pent-4-en-2-ol **25b** (0.42 g, 1.75 mmol) was
 reacted with allyl bromide (0.63 g, 5.25 mmol) (Procedure B) to yield (2R)-1,1-
 Diphenyl-2-Allyloxy-Pent-4-en **26b**, 0.43 g (87%, [α]_D = (-)20, c=1, MeOH). The
¹HNMR and ¹³CNMR were identical with (2R)-1,1-diphenyl-2-allyloxy-pent-4-en
 shown above.

10 ¹HNMR (CDCl₃, 500MHz) 2.26(m, 1H, H-3), 2.38(m, 1H, H-3),
 3.74(m, 1H, H-3'), 3.96(m, 1H, H-3'), 4.1(m, 2H, H-1, H-2), 5.0-5.16(m, 4H, H-
 5, H-1'), 5.71(m, 1H, H-2'), 5.93(m, 1H, H-4), 7.2-7.46(m, 10H, aromatic-H).
¹³CNMR (CDCl₃, 125MHz) 37.27 56.24 71.74 81.80 116.71 117.63 126.49
 126.62 128.38 128.70 128.83 129.36 135.21 142.26 142.87.

15 Procedure C. Synthesis of (2S)-2-benzhydryl-3,6-dihydro-2H-pyran (27a)

Into a solution of (2S)-1,1-Diphenyl-2-Allyloxy-Pent-4-ene **26a**
 (0.19 g, 0.68 mmol) in dry benzene was added Grubb catalyst (0.028 g, 0.034
 mmol, 5%) and the solution was refluxed under N₂ for 20h. The solvent was
 removed, and the residue was purified by flash chromatography (hexane/ether=9:1)
 20 to give 0.15 g (2S)-2-benzhydryl-3,6-dihydro-2H-pyran, **27a** (88%, [α]_D = (-)79.3,
 c=1, MeOH).

¹HNMR (CDCl₃, 400MHz) 1.82(m, 1H, H-3) 2.09(m, 1H, H-3)
 4.0(d, J=8.8Hz, 1H, Ph₂CH) 4.23(m, 2H, H-6) 4.32(dt, J=2.4Hz, 9.6Hz, H-2)
 5.77(m, 2H, H-4, H-5) 7.16-7.26(m, 10H, aromatic-H). ¹³CNMR (CDCl₃,
 25 100MHz) 31.10 51.82 55.52 56.66 67.86 68.03 74.20 126.63 126.86 127.38
 128.35 128.81 128.57 128.65 128.74 128.96 142.18 142.37.

Synthesis of (2R)-2-Benzhydryl-3,6-dihydro-2H-pyran (27b)

(2R)-1,1-Diphenyl-2-Allyloxy-Pent-4-en **26b** (0.25 g, 0.90 mmol) was cyclized in the presence of Grubb's catalyst (0.037 g, 0.045 mmol) (Procedure C) to produce (2R)-2-Benzhydryl-3,6-dihydro-2H-pyran **27b** 0.2 g (89%,
5 $[\alpha]_D = (+)80.8$, $c=1$, MeOH). The ^1H NMR and ^{13}C NMR were identical with (2S)-2-benzhydryl-3,6-dihydro-2H-pyran **27a**.

^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 400MHz) 1.82(m, 1H, H-3) 2.09(m, 1H, H-3) 4.0(d, $J=8.8\text{Hz}$, 1H, Ph_2CH) 4.23(m, 2H, H-6) 4.32(dt, $J=2.4\text{Hz}$, 9.6Hz, H-2) 5.77(m, 2H, H-4, H-5) 7.16-7.26(m, 10H, aromatic-H). ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3 ,
10 100MHz) 31.10 51.82 55.52 56.66 67.86 68.03 74.20 126.63 126.86 127.38 128.35 128.81 128.57 128.65 128.74 128.96 142.18 142.37.

Procedure D. Synthesis of (1S, 4S, 6R)-4-benzhydryl-3,7-dioxabicyclo[4.1.0]-heptane (28a) and (1R, 4S, 6S)-4-benzhydryl-3,7-dioxabicyclo[4.1.0]-heptane (28b)

To a solution of (2S)-2-benzhydryl-3,6-dihydro-2H-pyran **27a** (0.15
15 g, 0.6 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (20 ml) was added mCPBA (0.3 g, 70%, 1.2 mmol) in a portionwise manner at 0°C . The mixture was brought to room temperature and the reaction mixture was stirred for 20 h under N_2 . Na_2SO_3 (20 ml 1.0 M solution) was added to the reaction mixture at 0°C to quench the reaction. The aqueous phase was extracted with CH_2Cl_2 (20 ml x 2). The combined organic phase was washed
20 in turn with saturated NaHCO_3 and brine, then dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4 . Evaporation of the solvent gave light brown solid residue. The crude products were purified by flash chromatography on silica gel (hexane/ethyl ether=9:1) to give 0.08 g (1S, 4S, 6R)-4-benzhydryl-3,7-dioxabicyclo[4.1.0]-heptane **28a** (50.3%, $[\alpha]_D = (-)60$, $c=1$, MeOH) and 0.065 g **28b** (1R, 4S, 6S)-4-benzhydryl-3,7-dioxabicyclo[4.1.0]-heptane (41%, $[\alpha]_D = (-)76$, $c=1$, MeOH).
25

(1S, 4S, 6R)-4-benzhydryl-3,7-dioxabicyclo[4.1.0]-heptane **28a**:

^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 400MHz) 1.71(m, 1H, H-5) 1.89(m, 1H, H-5) 3.27(m, 1H, H-1) 3.34(m, 1H, H-7) 3.82(d, $J=9.6\text{Hz}$, 1H, Ph_2CH) 3.95(d, $J=14\text{Hz}$, 1H, H-2) 4.14(dt, $J=2.4\text{Hz}$, 10.2Hz, H-4) 4.22(dd, $J=4\text{Hz}$, 12.8Hz, 1H, H-2) 7.16-7.36(m,

10H, aromatic-CH). ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3 , 100MHz) 31.1 51.82 55.52 56.67 67.86 68.03 74.20 126.63 126.86 127.38 128.35 128.51 128.57 128.65 128.74 128.96 142.18 142.37.

(1R, 4S, 6S)-4-benzhydryl-3,7-dioxabicyclo[4.1.0]-heptane **28b**:

5 ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 400MHz) 1.66-1.86(m, 2H, H-5) 3.06(m, 1H, H-1) 3.28(m, 1H, H-7) 3.78-3.98(m, 3H, Ph_2CH , H-2, H-4) 4.19(d, $J=13.6\text{Hz}$, 1H, H-2) 7.16-7.36(m, 10H, aromatic-CH). ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3 , 100MHz) 31.1 51.82 55.52 56.67 67.86 68.03 74.20 126.63 126.86 127.38 128.35 128.51 128.57 128.65 128.74 128.96 142.18 142.37.

10 **Synthesis of (1R, 4R, 6S)-4-benzhydryl-3,7-dioxabicyclo[4.1.0]-heptane (28c) and (1S, 4R, 6R)-4-benzhydryl-3,7-dioxabicyclo[4.1.0]-heptane (28d)**

(2R)-2-benzhydryl-3,6-dihydro-2H-pyran **27b** (0.2 g, 0.79 mmol) was reacted with mCPBA (0.27 g, 70%, 1.58 mmol) (Procedure D) to yield the corresponding (1R, 4R, 6S)-4-benzhydryl-3,7-dioxabicyclo[4.1.0]-heptane **28c** 0.11 g (52%, $[\alpha]_D= (+)60.4$, $c=1$, MeOH) and (1S, 4R, 6R)-4-benzhydryl-3,7-dioxabicyclo[4.1.0]-heptane **28d** 0.086 g (41%, $[\alpha]_D= (+)78$, $c=1$, MeOH). The ^1H NMR and ^{13}C NMR were identical for both (1S, 4S, 6R)-4-benzhydryl-3,7-dioxabicyclo[4.1.0]-heptane and (1R, 4S, 6S)-4-benzhydryl-3,7-dioxabicyclo[4.1.0]-heptane.

20 (1R, 4R, 6S)-4-benzhydryl-3,7-dioxabicyclo[4.1.0]-heptane **28c**:

^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 400MHz) 1.71(m, 1H, H-5) 1.89(m, 1H, H-5) 3.27(m, 1H, H-1) 3.34(m, 1H, H-7) 3.82(d, $J=9.6\text{Hz}$, 1H, Ph_2CH) 3.95(d, $J=14\text{Hz}$, 1H, H-2) 4.14(dt, $J=2.4\text{Hz}$, 10.2Hz, H-4) 4.22(dd, $J=4\text{Hz}$, 12.8Hz, 1H, H-2) 7.16-7.36(m, 10H, aromatic-CH). ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3 , 100MHz) 31.1 51.82 55.52 56.67 67.86 68.03 74.20 126.63 126.86 127.38 128.35 128.51 128.57 128.65 128.74 128.96 142.18 142.37.

(1S, 4R, 6R)-4-benzhydryl-3,7-dioxabicyclo[4.1.0]-heptane **28d**:

^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 400MHz) 1.66-1.86(m, 2H, H-5) 3.06(m, 1H, H-1) 3.28(m, 1H, H-7) 3.78-3.98(m, 3H, Ph_2CH , H-2, H-4) 4.19(d, $J=13.6\text{Hz}$, 1H, H-2) 7.16-

7.36(m, 10H, aromatic-CH). ¹³CNMR (CDCl₃, 100MHz) 31.1 51.82 55.52 56.67 67.86 68.03 74.20 126.63 126.86 127.38 128.35 128.51 128.57 128.65 128.74 128.96 142.18 142.37.

5 **Procedure E. Synthesis of (2S, 4R, 5R)-2-benzhydryl-5-(4-methoxy-benzylamino)-tetrahydropyran-4-ol (-)-29a**

A mixture of (1S, 4S, 6R)-4-benzhydryl-3,7-dioxa-bicyclo[4.1.0]-heptane **28a** (0.027 g, 0.10 mmol) and p-methoxybenzylamine (0.28 g, 2.03 mmol) in ethanol (1 ml) was refluxed under N₂ overnight. The solvent was removed and the residue was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel (hexane/ethyl acetate/Et₃N=6:4:0.2) to give (2S, 4R, 5R)-2-benzhydryl-5-(4-methoxy-benzylamino)-tetrahydropyran-4-ol, (-)-**29a**, 0.03 g (73.2%, [α]_D=(-)71.9, c=1, MeOH).

¹HNMR (CDCl₃, 400MHz) 1.42(m, 1H, H-3) 1.72(m, 3H, H-3, NH, OH) 2.44(m, 1H, H-5) 3.66(d, J=12.8Hz, H-6) 3.74-3.84(m, 5H, -OCH₃, Ph-CH₂) 3.87-3.98(m, 3H, H-4, H-6, Ph₂CH) 4.50(dt, J=2.4Hz, 9.6Hz, 1H, H-2) 6.80-7.40(m, 14H, aromatic-CH). ¹³CNMR (CDCl₃, 100MHz) 33.69 51.04 55.51 56.71 56.79 65.08 67.82 73.81 114.03 126.55 126.75 128.61 128.87 129.47 142.18 142.37.

Free base was converted into oxalate: mp 230-232°C. C, H, N Anal: [C₂₆H₂₉NO₃ · (COOH)₂].

Synthesis of (2R, 4S, 5S)-2-benzhydryl-5-(4-methoxy-benzylamino)-tetrahydropyran-4-ol(+)-29a

(1R, 4R, 6S)-4-benzhydryl-3,7-dioxa-bicyclo[4.1.0]-heptane **28c** (0.02 g, 0.075 mmol) was reacted with p-methoxybenzylamine (0.21 g, 1.50 mmol) in ethanol (Procedure E) to yield (2R, 4S, 5S)-2-benzhydryl-5-(4-methoxy-benzylamino)-tetrahydropyran-4-ol (+)-**29a** 0.024 g (80%, [α]_D=(+)72.8, c=1, MeOH). The ¹HNMR and ¹³CNMR were identical with (2S, 4R, 5R)-2-benzhydryl-5-(4-methoxy-benzylamino)-tetrahydropyran-4-ol.

¹HNMR (CDCl₃, 400MHz) 1.42(m, 1H, H-3) 1.72(m, 3H, H-3, NH, OH) 2.44(m, 1H, H-5) 3.66(d, J=12.8Hz, H-6) 3.74-3.84(m, 5H, -OCH₃, Ph-CH₂) 3.87-3.98(m, 3H, H-4, H-6, Ph₂CH) 4.50(dt, J=2.4Hz, 9.6Hz, 1H, H-2) 6.80-7.40(m, 14H, aromatic-CH). ¹³CNMR (CDCl₃, 100MHz) 33.69 51.04 55.51 56.71 56.79 65.08 67.82 73.81 114.03 126.55 126.75 128.61 128.87 129.47 142.18 142.37.

Free base (+)-**29a** was converted into the oxalate: mp 230-232°C. C, H, N Anal: [C₂₆H₂₉NO₃ · (COOH)₂ · 0.5H₂O].

Synthesis of (2R, 4S, 5S)-2-benzhydryl-5-benzylamino-tetrahydro-pyran-4-ol (+)-29d

(1R, 4R, 6S)-4-benzhydryl-3,7-dioxa-bicyclo[4.1.0]-heptane **28c** (0.022 g, 0.082 mmol) was reacted with benzylamine (0.18 g, 1.64 mmol) in ethanol (Procedure E) to yield (2R, 4S, 5S)-2-benzhydryl-5-benzylamino-tetrahydro-pyran-4-ol, (+)-**29d** 0.025 g (81%, [α]_D=(+)-53.7, c=1, MeOH).

¹HNMR (CDCl₃, 400MHz) 1.43(m, 1H, H-3) 1.62-1.80(m, 3H, H-3, NH, OH) 2.54(m, 1H, H-5) 3.73(d, J=13.6Hz, 1H, Ph-CH₂) 3.79(m, 1H, H-6) 3.86-4.02(m, 4H, H-4, H-6, Ph₂CH, Ph-CH₂) 4.50(dt, J=2.4Hz, 9.6Hz, 1H, H-2) 7.00-7.40(m, 15H, aromatic-CH). ¹³CNMR (CDCl₃, 100MHz) 33.67 51.64 56.78 56.83 65.10 67.83 73.80 126.57 126.77 127.24 128.30 128.63 128.89 142.25 142.34.

Free base (+)-**29d** was converted into the oxalate: mp 249-251°C. C, H, N Anal: [C₂₅H₂₇NO₂ · (COOH)₂ · 0.3H₂O].

Synthesis of (2S, 4R, 5R)-2-benzhydryl-5-benzylamino-tetrahydro-pyran-4-ol (-)-29d

(1S, 4S, 6R)-4-Benzhydryl-3,7-dioxabicyclo[4.1.0]heptane **28a** (0.03 g, 0.09 mmol) reacted with benzylamine (0.20 g, 1.88 mmol) in ethanol (Procedure E) to yield (-)-**29d**, 0.03 g (Yield; 86%), $[\alpha]_D = (-)54.0$, $c=1$, MeOH). ¹HNMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz): 1.43 (m, 1H, H-3eq), 1.69 (s, 2H, NH, OH), 1.74 (dt, J = 2.8 Hz, 10.8 Hz, 1H, H-3ax), 2.45 (m, 1H, H-5), 3.73 (d, J = 13.2 Hz, 1H, Ph-CH₂), 3.79 (dd, J = 2.0 Hz, 12.0 Hz, 1H, H-6), 3.86-4.02 (m, 4H, H-4, H-6, Ph₂CH, Ph-CH₂), 4.50 (dt, J = 2.4 Hz, 10.0 Hz, 1H, H-2), 7.00-7.40 (m, 15H, aromatic-CH).

Free base was converted into oxalate: mp 250-252 °C Anal. [C₂₅H₂₇NO₂ · (COOH)₂ · 0.5H₂O] C, H, N.

Synthesis of (3R, 4R, 6S)-6-benzhydryl-4-(4-methoxy-benzylamino)-tetrahydro-pyran-3-ol(-)-29g

(1R, 4S, 6S)-4-benzhydryl-3,7-dioxabicyclo[4.1.0]heptane **28b** (0.021 g, 0.079 mmol) was reacted with p-methoxybenzylamine (0.22 g, 1.58 mmol) (Procedure E) to yield (3R, 4R, 6S)-6-benzhydryl-4-(4-methoxy-benzylamino)-tetrahydropyran-3-ol, (-)-**29g** 0.02 g (63%, $[\alpha]_D = (-)63.75$, $c=1$, MeOH).

¹HNMR (CDCl₃, 400MHz) 1.37 (m, 1H, H-5) 1.81 (m, 1H, H-5) 2.95 (m, 1H, H-4) 3.46 (m, 1H, H-3) 3.56-3.72 (m, 3H, H-2, PhCH₂) 3.81 (s, 3H, -OCH₃) 3.96 (d, J=9.6Hz, 1H, Ph₂CH) 4.04 (dd, J=1.6Hz, 12Hz, 1H, H-2) 4.53 (dt, J=2.4Hz, 9.6Hz, 1H, H-6) 6.8-7.4 (m, 14H, aromatic-CH). ¹³CNMR (CDCl₃, 100MHz) 31.14 51.23 55.45 55.53 56.64 67.84 68.05 74.20 126.63 126.86 127.38 128.35 128.51 128.57 128.65 128.74 128.96 142.18 142.37.

Free base (-)-**29g** was converted into the oxalate: mp 234-235°C. C, H, N Anal: [C₂₆H₂₉NO₃ · (COOH)₂ · 0.2H₂O].

Synthesis of (3S, 4S, 6R)-6-benzhydryl-4-(4-methoxy-benzylamino)-tetrahydropyran-3-ol (+)-29g

(1S, 4R, 6R)-4-benzhydryl-3,7-dioxabicyclo[4.1.0]heptane **28d** (0.02 g, 0.075 mmol) was reacted with p-methoxybenzylamine (0.21 g, 1.50 mmol) (Procedure E) to yield (3S, 4S, 6R)-6-benzhydryl-4-(4-methoxybenzylamino)-tetrahydropyran-3-ol, (+)-**29g**, 0.029 g (94%, $[\alpha]_D^{25} = (+)65$, $c = 1$, MeOH). The ^1H NMR and ^{13}C NMR were identical with (3R, 4R, 6S)-6-benzhydryl-4-(4-methoxybenzylamino)-tetrahydropyran-3-ol.

^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 400 MHz) 1.37 (m, 1H, H-5) 1.81 (m, 1H, H-5) 2.95 (m, 1H, H-4) 3.46 (m, 1H, H-3) 3.56-3.72 (m, 3H, H-2, PhCH_2) 3.81 (s, 3H, $-\text{OCH}_3$) 3.96 (d, $J = 9.6\text{ Hz}$, 1H, Ph_2CH) 4.04 (dd, $J = 1.6\text{ Hz}$, 12 Hz , 1H, H-2) 4.53 (dt, $J = 2.4\text{ Hz}$, 9.6 Hz , 1H, H-6) 6.8-7.4 (m, 14H, aromatic-CH). ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3 , 100 MHz) 31.14 51.23 55.45 55.53 56.64 67.84 68.05 74.20 126.63 126.86 127.38 128.35 128.51 128.57 128.65 128.74 128.96 142.18 142.37.

Free base (+)-**29g** was converted into the oxalate: mp 235-237°C. C, H, N Anal: $[\text{C}_{26}\text{H}_{29}\text{NO}_3 \cdot (\text{COOH})_2 \cdot 0.2\text{H}_2\text{O}]$.

Synthesis of (3S, 4S, 6R)-6-benzhydryl-4-benzylamino-tetrahydropyran-3-ol (+)-29h

(1S, 4R, 6R)-4-benzhydryl-3,7-dioxabicyclo[4.1.0]heptane **28d** (0.019 g, 0.071 mmol) was reacted with benzylamine (0.15 g, 1.43 mmol) (Procedure E) to yield (3S, 4S, 6R)-6-benzhydryl-4-benzylamino-tetrahydropyran-3-ol, (+)-**29h**, 0.023 g (85%, $[\alpha]_D^{25} = (+)70.1$, $c = 1$, MeOH).

^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 400 MHz) 1.38 (m, 1H, H-5) 1.81 (m, 1H, H-5) 2.96 (m, 1H, H-4) 3.48 (m, 1H, H-3) 3.62-3.78 (m, 3H, H-2, PhCH_2) 3.96 (d, $J = 9.6\text{ Hz}$, 1H, Ph_2CH) 4.05 (m, 1H, H-2) 4.54 (dt, $J = 2.4\text{ Hz}$, 9.6 Hz , 1H, H-6) 7.0-7.4 (m, 15H, aromatic-CH). ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3 , 100 MHz) 31.10 51.82 55.52 56.66 67.86 68.03 74.20 126.63 126.86 127.38 128.35 128.51 128.57 128.65 128.74 128.96 142.18 142.37.

Free base (+)-**29h** was converted into the oxalate: mp 259-260°C.
C, H, N Anal: $[C_{25}H_{27}NO_2 \cdot (COOH)_2 \cdot 0.25H_2O]$.

Synthesis of (2S, 4R, 5R)-2-benzhydryl-5-(4-fluoro-benzylamino)-tetrahydropyran-4-ol (-)-29b

5 (1S, 4S, 6R)-4-benzhydryl-3,7-dioxabicyclo[4.1.0]heptane **28a** (0.025 g, 0.094 mmol) was reacted with para-fluoro-benzylamine (0.24 g, 1.88 mmol) in ethanol (Procedure E) to yield (2S, 4R, 5R)-2-benzhydryl-5-(4-fluoro-benzylamino)-tetrahydropyran-4-ol, (-)-**29b**, 0.032 g (86%, $[\alpha]_D = (-)77.2$, c=1, MeOH).

10 1H NMR ($CDCl_3$, 400MHz) 1.40(m, 1H, H-3) 1.71(m, 1H, H-3) 1.78(bs, 2H, NH, OH) 2.41(m, 1H, H-5) 3.66(d, J=13.2Hz, 1H, H-6) 3.72-3.96(m, 5H, H-4, H-6, Ph_2CH , $PhCH_2$) 4.49(dt, J=2.4Hz, 10.4Hz, 1H, H-2) 6.8-7.4(m, 14H, aromatic-CH). ^{13}C NMR ($CDCl_3$, 100MHz) 33.69 50.85 56.70 56.85 65.05 67.70 73.80 115.29 115.50 126.57 126.77 128.61 128.64 128.86 129.74
15 129.83 142.19 142.31.

Free base (-)-**29b** was converted into the oxalate: mp 222-223°C. C, H, N Anal: $[C_{25}H_{26}NFO_2 \cdot (COOH)_2]$.

Synthesis of (2R, 4S, 5S)-2-benzhydryl-5-(4-fluoro-benzylamino)-tetrahydropyran-4-ol (+)-29b

20 (1R, 4R, 6S)-4-benzhydryl-3,7-dioxabicyclo[4.1.0]heptane, **28c**, (0.02 g, 0.075 mmol) was reacted with para-fluoro-benzylamine (0.19 g, 1.50 mmol) in ethanol (Procedure E) to yield (2R, 4S, 5S)-2-benzhydryl-5-(4-fluoro-benzylamino)-tetrahydropyran-4-ol, (+)-**29b**, 0.028 g (94%, $[\alpha]_D = (+)77.6$, c=1, MeOH).

25 1H NMR ($CDCl_3$, 400MHz) 1.43(m, 1H, H-3) 1.68-1.78(m, 3H, H-3, NH, OH) 2.43(m, 1H, H-5) 3.68(d, J=13.2Hz, 1H, H-6) 3.74-4.00(m, 5H, H-4, H-6, Ph_2CH , $PhCH_2$) 4.50(dt, J=2.4Hz, 10.4Hz, 1H, H-2) 6.8-7.4(m, 14H, aromatic-CH). ^{13}C NMR ($CDCl_3$, 100MHz) 33.71 50.87 56.72 56.85 65.06 67.75 73.81 115.30 115.51 126.57 126.78 128.61 128.65 128.87 129.75 129.83 142.20

142.31.

Free base (+)-**29b** was converted into the oxalate: mp 223-225°C.
C, H, N Anal: $[C_{25}H_{26}NFO_2 \cdot (COOH)_2 \cdot 0.2H_2O]$.

5 **Synthesis of (2S, 4R, 5R)-2-benzhydryl-5-[2-(4-fluoro-phenyl)-ethylamino]-tetrahydropyran-4-ol (-)29c**

(1S, 4S, 6R)-4-benzhydryl-3,7-dioxabicyclo[4.1.0]heptane **28a** (0.025 g, 0.094 mmol) was reacted with 2-(4-fluorophenyl)ethylamine (0.26 g, 1.88 mmol) in ethanol (Procedure E) to yield (2S, 4R, 5R)-2-benzhydryl-5-[2-(4-fluorophenyl)-ethylamino]-tetrahydropyran-4-ol, (-)-**29c**, 0.04 g (98%,
10 $[\alpha]_D = (-)62.9$, $c=1$, MeOH).

1H NMR ($CDCl_3$, 400MHz) 1.40(m, 1H, H-3) 1.63(m, 1H, H-3) 1.84(s, 2H, NH, OH) 2.43(m, 1H, H-5) 2.73, 2.92(m, 4H, (F)PhCH₂CH₂) 3.70(dd, $J=2$ Hz, 11.6Hz, 1H, H-6) 3.86-3.98(m, 3H, H-4, H-6, Ph₂CH) 4.49(dt, $J=2.4$ Hz, 10Hz, 1H, H-2) 6.8-7.4(m, 14H, aromatic-CH). ^{13}C NMR ($CDCl_3$,
15 100MHz) 33.70 36.19 49.28 56.74 57.66 65.21 67.35 73.81 115.34 115.55 126.58 126.79 128.61 128.88 130.20 130.30 142.18 142.30.

Free base (-)-**29c** was converted into the oxalate: mp 205-207°C. C, H, N Anal: $[C_{26}H_{28}NFO_2 \cdot (COOH)_2 \cdot 0.1H_2O]$.

20 **Synthesis of (2R, 4S, 5S)-2-benzhydryl-5-[2-(4-fluoro-phenyl)-ethylamino]-tetrahydropyran-4-ol (+)29c**

(1R, 4R, 6S)-4-benzhydryl-3,7-dioxabicyclo[4.1.0]heptane **28c** (0.02 g, 0.075 mmol) was reacted with 2-(4-fluorophenyl)ethylamine (0.21 g, 1.50 mmol) in ethanol (Procedure E) to yield (2R, 4S, 5S)-2-benzhydryl-5-[2-(4-fluorophenyl)-ethylamino]-tetrahydropyran-4-ol, (+)-**29c**, 0.030 g (98%,
25 $[\alpha]_D = (+)63.4$, $c=1$, MeOH).

1H NMR ($CDCl_3$, 400MHz) 1.40(m, 1H, H-3) 1.63(m, 1H, H-3) 1.84(s, 2H, NH, OH) 2.43(m, 1H, H-5) 2.73, 2.92(m, 4H, (F)PhCH₂CH₂)

3.70(dd, $J=2\text{Hz}$, 11.6Hz , 1H, H-6) 3.86-3.98(m, 3H, H-4, H-6, Ph_2CH) 4.49(dt, $J=2.4\text{Hz}$, 10Hz , 1H, H-2) 6.8-7.4(m, 14H, aromatic-CH). $^{13}\text{CNMR}$ (CDCl_3 , 100MHz) 33.72 36.26 49.33 56.74 57.67 65.28 67.47 73.80 115.33 115.53 126.57 126.78 128.61 128.88 130.22 130.30 142.19 142.30.

5 Free base (+)-**29c** was converted into the oxalate: mp 203-205°C. C, H, N Anal: $[\text{C}_{26}\text{H}_{28}\text{NFO}_2 \cdot (\text{COOH})_2 \cdot 0.5\text{H}_2\text{O}]$.

Synthesis of (3S, 4R, 6S)-6-benzhydryl-4-benzylamino-tetrahydropyran-3-ol (-)-29h

(1R, 4S, 6S)-4-benzhydryl-3,7-dioxabicyclo[4.1.0]heptane **28b** (0.03 g, 0.09 mmol) reacted with benzylamine (0.20 g, 1.88 mmol) (Procedure E) to
 10 yield (3S, 4R, 6S)-6-benzhydryl-4-benzylamino-tetrahydropyran-3-ol, (-)-**29h**, 0.03 g (Yield; 86%), $[\alpha]_D = (-)70.6$, $c=1$, MeOH).

$^1\text{HNMR}$ (CDCl_3 , 400MHz): 1.30 (td, $J=3.2\text{Hz}$, 14Hz , 1H, H-5eq), 1.68-1.80 (m, 3H, H-5ax, NH, OH), 2.88 (m, 1H, H-4), 3.40 (m, 1H, H-3), 3.54-3.70 (m, 3H, H-2, PhCH_2), 3.88 (d, $J=9.60\text{Hz}$, 1H, Ph_2CH), 3.96 (dd, $J=1.60\text{Hz}$,
 15 12.00Hz , 1H, H-2), 4.46 (dt, $J=2.40\text{Hz}$, 10.00Hz , 1H, H-6) 7.00-7.40 (m, 15H, aromatic-CH).

Free base (-)-**29h** was converted into the oxalate: mp 259-260 °C. C, H, N Anal: $[\text{C}_{25}\text{H}_{27}\text{NO}_2 \cdot (\text{COOH})_2 \cdot 0.25\text{H}_2\text{O}]$.

20 **Synthesis of (2S, 4R, 5R)-2-benzhydryl-5-(3,5-dimethoxybenzylamino)-tetrahydropyran-4-ol (-)-29f**

(1S, 4S, 6R)-4-benzhydryl-3,7-dioxabicyclo[4.1.0]heptane **28a** (0.020 g, 0.075 mmol) was reacted with 3,5-dimethoxybenzylamine (0.25 g, 1.50 mmol) (Procedure E) to yield (2S, 4R, 5R)-2-benzhydryl-5-(3,5-dimethoxybenzylamino)-tetrahydropyran-4-ol, (-)-**29f**, 0.03 g (Yield; 95%, $[\alpha]_D = (-)58.60$,
 25 $c=1$, CHCl_3).

$^1\text{HNMR}$ (CDCl_3 , 400MHz): 1.40 (m, 1H, H-3), 1.72 (m, 1H, H-3),

2.42 (m, 1H, H-5), 3.62-4.00 (m, 12H, H-4, H-6, PhCH₂, -OCH₃, Ph₂CH), 4.49 (dt, J=2.00Hz, 10.00Hz, 1H, H-2), 6.34, 6.48, 7.10-7.40 (m, 13H, aromatic-CH).

Free base (-)-**29f** was converted into oxalate: mp 245-247 °C. C, H, N Anal: [C₂₇H₃₁NO₄ · (COOH)₂ · 0.2H₂O].

5 Synthesis of (2S, 4R, 5R)-2-benzhydryl-5-(2,4-dimethoxy-benzylamino)-tetrahydropyran-4-ol (-)-29e

(1S, 4S, 6R)-4-benzhydryl-3,7-dioxa-bicyclo[4.1.0]heptane **28a** (0.020 g, 0.075 mmol) was reacted with 2,4-dimethoxybenzylamine (0.25 g, 1.50 mmol) (Procedure E) to yield (2S, 4R, 5R)-2-benzhydryl-5-(2,4-dimethoxybenzylamino)-tetrahydropyran-4-ol, (-)-**29e**, 0.025 g (Yield; 70%,
10 [α]_D=(-)3.70, c=1, CHCl₃).

¹HNMR (CDCl₃, 400MHz): 1.42 (m, 1H, H-3), 1.77 (m, 1H, H-3), 2.10(bs, 2H, OH, NH), 2.47 (m, 1H, H-5), 3.66-4.06 (m, 12H, H-4, H-6, PhCH₂, -OCH₃, Ph₂CH), 4.50 (dt, J=2.80Hz, 9.60Hz, 1H, H-2), 6.40, 7.10-7.40 (m, 13H,
15 aromatic-CH).

Free base (-)-**29e** was converted into the oxalate: mp 208-210 °C. C, H, N Anal: [C₂₇H₃₁NO₄ · (COOH)₂].

Procedure F. Synthesis of (2S, 4R, 5R)-5-Azido-2-benzhydryl-tetrahydropyran-4-ol (30a)

20 A solution of (1S, 4S, 6R)-4-benzhydryl-3,7-dioxa-bicyclo[4.1.0]-heptane **28a** (0.05 g, 0.19 mmol) in a 8:1 MeOH/H₂O (2 ml) mixture was treated with NaN₃ (0.061 g, 0.94 mmol) and NH₄Cl (0.022 g, 0.41 mmol) and the resulting reaction mixture was stirred at 80°C overnight. The reaction mixture was diluted with ether and the organic layer was separated. Evaporation of the washed
25 (saturated aqueous NaHCO₃, water) ether extracts afforded a crude solid product. Purification of the product by flash chromatography (Hexane/Ethyl Acetate=4:1) yielded (2S, 4R, 5R)-5-Azido-2-benzhydryl-tetrahydropyran-4-ol **30a** 0.05 g (95%, [α]_D=(-)109.3, c=1, MeOH).

¹HNMR (CDCl₃, 400MHz) 1.44(m, 1H, H-3) 1.79(m, 1H, H-3) 1.91(s, 1H, OH) 3.258(m, 1H, H-5) 3.82-4.04(m, 4H, H-4, H-6, Ph₂CH) 4.49(dt, J=2.4Hz, 10Hz, 1H, H-2) 7.0-7.4(m, 10H, aromatic-CH). ¹³CNMR (CDCl₃, 100MHz) 33.56 56.96 59.63 64.81 66.32 73.56 126.64 126.88 128.62 128.64 128.67 128.92 142.04.

Synthesis of (2R, 4S, 5S)-5-Azido-2-benzhydryl-tetrahydro-pyran-4-ol (30b)

(1R, 4R, 7S)-4-benzhydryl-3,7-dioxa-bicyclo[4.1.0]-heptane **8c** (0.04 g, 0.15 mmol) was treated with NaN₃ (0.05 g, 0.75 mmol) and NH₄Cl (0.018 g, 0.33 mmol) (Procedure F) yielded (2R, 4S, 5S)-5-Azido-2-benzhydryl-tetrahydro-pyran-4-ol **30b**, 0.04 g (95%, [α]_D=(+)108, c=1, MeOH).

¹HNMR (CDCl₃, 400MHz) 1.45(m, 1H, H-3) 1.80(m, 1H, H-3) 1.91(s, 1H, OH) 3.27(m, 1H, H-5) 3.84-4.05(m, 4H, H-4, H-6, Ph₂CH) 4.50(dt, J=2.4Hz, 10Hz, 1H, H-2) 7.0-7.4(m, 10H, aromatic-CH). ¹³CNMR (CDCl₃, 100MHz) 33.59 56.96 59.64 64.81 66.35 73.56 126.64 126.87 128.62 128.64 128.67 128.92 142.06.

Procedure G. Synthesis of (2S, 4R, 5R)-5-Amino-2-benzhydryl-tetrahydro-pyran-4-ol (31a)

(2S, 4R, 5R)-5-Azido-2-benzhydryl-tetrahydro-pyran-4-ol (0.05 g, 0.18 mmol) dissolved in methanol (20 ml) was hydrogenated in the presence of 10% Pd/C (0.006 g). The mixture was filtered through a short bed of cellite, and evaporation of the solvent gave (2S, 4R, 5R)-5-amino-2-benzhydryl-tetrahydro-pyran-4-ol 0.05 g (97%, [α]_D=(-)66, c=1, MeOH), which was pure enough for the next reaction.

¹HNMR (CDCl₃, 400MHz) 1.40(m, 1H, H-3) 1.70(m, 1H, H-3) 2.73(s, 1H, H-5) 3.20(m, 3H, NH, OH) 3.60(m, 1H, H-6) 3.8-4.0(m, 3H, H-4, H-6, Ph₂CH) 4.46(t, J=10Hz, 1H, H-2) 7.0-7.4(m, 10H, aromatic-CH). ¹³CNMR (CDCl₃, 100MHz) 32.87 51.26 56.68 67.25 67.85 74.15 126.60 126.82 128.61 128.65 128.89 142.15 142.18.

Synthesis of (2R, 4S, 5S)-5-Amino-2-benzhydryl-tetrahydro-pyran-4-ol (31b)

(2R, 4S, 5S)-5-Azido-2-benzhydryl-tetrahydropyran-4-ol (0.05 g, 0.14 mmol) was hydrogenated (Procedure G) to yield (2R, 4S, 5S)-5-amino-2-benzhydryl-tetrahydropyran-4-ol 0.04 g (97%, $[\alpha]_D = (+)66.2$, $c = 1$, MeOH).

5 ^1H NMR (CD₃OD, 400MHz) 1.43(m, 1H, H-3) 1.72(m, 1H, H-3) 2.65(m, 1H, H-5) 3.57(m, 1H, H-6) 3.82(m, 1H, H-4) 3.92-4.0(m, 2H, H-6, Ph₂CH) 4.52(dt, $J = 2\text{Hz}$, 10.4Hz, 1H, H-2) 7.0-7.4(m, 10H, aromatic-CH). ^{13}C NMR (CD₃OD, 100MHz) 32.40 50.67 56.92 66.65 67.47 74.04 125.96 126.35 128.01 128.38 128.42 142.44 142.77.

10 **Procedure H. Synthesis of (2S, 4R, 5R)-2-benzhydryl-5-(4-hydroxy-benzylamino)-tetrahydropyran-4-ol (-)-32a**

To a solution of (2S, 4R, 5R)-5-amino-2-benzhydryl-tetrahydropyran-4-ol **31a** (0.02 g, 0.09 mmol), 4-hydroxybenzaldehyde (0.01 g, 0.09 mmol) and glacial acetic acid (0.005 g, 0.09 mmol) in 1,2-dichloroethane (5 ml) was added
 15 portionwise NaCNBH₃ (0.007 g, 0.11 mmol) in methanol (1 ml). The reaction was continued for 4 hr. Water was added to quench the reaction and the mixture was stirred for 30 minutes at 0°C. The reaction mixture was stirred with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ and the product was extracted with methylene chloride (3 x 10 ml). The combined organic phases were washed with brine, water and dried over
 20 anhydrous Na₂SO₄. Solvent was removed under reduced pressure, and the residue was purified by flash chromatography (Hexane/Ethyl Acetate/Triethylamine 3:2:0.2) to give (2S, 4R, 5R)-2-benzhydryl-5-(4-hydroxy-benzylamino)-tetrahydropyran-4-ol, (-)-**32a**, 0.03 g (80%, $[\alpha]_D = (-)72.6$, $c = 1$, MeOH).

25 ^1H NMR (CDCl₃, 400MHz) 1.40(m, 1H, H-3) 1.66(m, 1H, H-3) 2.45(s, 1H, H-5) 3.23(bs, NH, OH) 3.58(d, $J = 12.4\text{Hz}$, 1H, (OH)PhCH₂) 3.7-3.8(m, 2H, H-6, (OH)PhCH₂) 3.84-4.0(m, 3H, H-4, H-6, Ph₂CH) 4.49(dt, $J = 2\text{Hz}$, 10Hz, 1H, H-2) 6.57, 7.03, 7.1-7.36(m, 14H, aromatic-CH). ^{13}C NMR (CDCl₃, 100MHz) 33.56 50.86 56.49 56.60 64.55 67.19 73.95 115.82 126.61 126.79 128.59 128.64 128.68 128.87 129.91 130.87 142.09 142.22 155.61.

Free base (-)-**32a** was converted into the oxalate: C, H, N Anal: $[C_{25}H_{27}NO_3 \cdot (COOH)_2 \cdot 0.4H_2O]$.

Synthesis of (2S, 4R, 5R)-2-benzhydryl-5-[(1H-indol-5-ylmethyl)-amino]-tetrahydropyran-4-ol (-)-32b

5 (2S, 4R, 5R)-5-amino-2-benzhydryl-tetrahydropyran-4-ol **31a** (0.03 g, 0.11 mmol) was reacted with 1H-indol-5-carbaldehyde (0.02 g, 0.11 mmol), glacial acetic acid (0.01 g, 0.11 mmol), and NaCNBH₃ (0.01 g, 0.21 mmol) (Procedure C) to give (2S, 4R, 5R)-2-benzhydryl-5-[(1H-indol-5-ylmethyl)-amino]-tetrahydropyran-4-ol, (-)-**32b**, 0.04 g (92%, $[\alpha]_D = (-)69.90$, c=1, Acetone).

10 ¹HNMR (DMSO, 400MHz): 1.24 (m, 1H, H-3eq), 1.63 (dt, J=2.80Hz, 12.00Hz, 1H, H-3ax), 2.35 (m, 1H, H-5), 3.35 (bs, NH, OH), 3.61 (d, J=10.40Hz, 1H, H-6), 3.68-3.90 (m, 4H, H-4, H-6, indol-CH₂), 3.97(d, J=10.00Hz, 1H, Ph₂CH), 4.45 (dt, J=2.00Hz, 10.00Hz, 1H, H-2), 6.40, 7.00-7.60 (m, 15H, aromatic-CH). ¹³CNMR (DMSO, 100MHz): 33.81, 51.72, 56.67, 56.87, 65.03, 65.93, 73.78, 101.52, 111.73, 120.01, 122.45, 126.00, 126.46, 126.88, 128.21, 128.78, 128.95, 128.99, 129.13, 135.69, 143.35, 143.93.

Free base (-)-**32b** was converted into the oxalate: C, H, N Anal: $[C_{27}H_{28}N_2O_2 \cdot (COOH)_2 \cdot 0.5H_2O]$.

20 **Synthesis of (2R, 4S, 5S)-2-benzhydryl-5-(4-hydroxy-benzylamino)-tetrahydropyran-4-ol (+)-32a**

(2R, 4S, 5S)-5-amino-2-benzhydryl-tetrahydropyran-4-ol **31b** (0.02 g, 0.07 mmol) was reacted with 4-hydroxybenzaldehyde (0.009 g, 0.071 mmol), glacial acetic acid (0.004 g, 0.071 mmol) and NaCNBH₃ (0.005 g, 0.085 mmol) (Procedure H) to give (2R, 4S, 5S)-2-benzhydryl-5-(4-hydroxy-benzylamino)-tetrahydropyran-4-ol, (+)-**32a**, 0.023 g (85%, $[\alpha]_D = (+)72.4$, c=1, MeOH).

¹HNMR (CDCl₃, 400MHz) 1.42(m, 1H, H-3) 1.68(m, 1H, H-3) 2.46(m, 1H, H-5) 3.52(bs, NH, OH) 3.60(d, J=13.6Hz, 1H, (OH)PhCH₂) 3.72-3.82(m, 2H, H-6, (OH)PhCH₂) 3.86-4.0(m, 3H, H-4, H-6, Ph₂CH) 4.50(dt,

$J=2.4\text{Hz}$, 10.4Hz , 1H , H-2) 6.58, 7.05, 7.1-7.36(m, 14H , aromatic-CH). $^{13}\text{CNMR}$ (CDCl_3 , 100MHz) 33.62 50.94 56.59 64.64 67.36 73.93 115.78 126.62 126.79 128.59 128.64 128.69 128.88 129.87 142.08 142.23 155.51.

Free base (+)-**32a** was converted into the oxalate: C, H, N Anal:
 5 $[\text{C}_{25}\text{H}_{27}\text{NO}_3 \cdot (\text{COOH})_2 \cdot 0.4\text{H}_2\text{O}]$.

Synthesis of (2R, 4S, 5S)-2-benzhydryl-5-[(1H-indol-5-ylmethyl)-amino]-tetrahydropyran-4-ol (+)-32b****

(2R, 4S, 5S)-5-amino-2-benzhydryl-tetrahydropyran-4-ol **31b** (0.05 g, 0.18 mmol) was reacted with 1H-indol-5-carbaldehyde (0.03 g, 0.18 mmol),
 10 glacial acetic acid (0.01 g, 0.18 mmol) and NaCNBH_3 (0.02 g, 0.35 mmol) (Procedure C) to give (2R, 4S, 5S)-2-benzhydryl-5-[(1H-indol-5-ylmethyl)-amino]-tetrahydropyran-4-ol, (+)-**32b**, 0.05 g (69%, $[\alpha]_D^{25} = (+)70.9$, $c=1$, Acetone).

$^1\text{HNMR}$ (Acetone, 400MHz): 1.27 (td, $J=2.80\text{Hz}$, 14.00Hz , 1H , H-3eq), 1.61 (dt, $J=2.80\text{Hz}$, 14.00Hz , 1H , H-3ax), 2.34 (m, 1H , H-5), 3.58 (d, $J=12.00\text{Hz}$, 1H , H-6), 3.68-3.90 (m, 5H , H-4, H-6, indol- CH_2 , Ph_2CH), 4.41 (dt, $J=2.40\text{Hz}$, 10.00Hz , 1H , H-2), 6.28, 6.94-7.44 (m, 15H , aromatic-CH). $^{13}\text{CNMR}$ (Acetone, 100MHz): 33.59, 51.76, 56.74, 57.07, 64.94, 66.47, 73.74, 101.59, 111.20, 119.95, 122.39, 125.07, 126.01, 126.39, 128.20, 128.57, 128.74, 128.89, 143.22, 143.50.

Free base (+)-**32b** was converted into the oxalate: C, H, N Anal:
 20 $[\text{C}_{27}\text{H}_{28}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2 \cdot (\text{COOH})_2]$.

Procedure I. Synthesis of (3R, 6S)-6-benzhydryl-tetrahydropyran-3-ol (33a)

(1S, 4S, 6R)-4-benzhydryl-3,7-dioxa-bicyclo[4.1.0]-heptane **28a** (0.3 g, 1.13 mmol) in dry pentane (10 ml) was added to a suspension of LiAlH_4 (0.21 g, 5.64 mmol) in dry pentane (20 ml). The resulting reaction mixture was stirred
 25 under N_2 for 20 hr at room temperature, and then quenched with 10% NaOH, diluted with ethyl acetate (30 ml), and the precipitate removed by filtration. The

organic phase was washed with brine and dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4 . Removal of solvent followed by flash chromatography of the crude product produced pure (3R, 6S)-6-benzhydryl-tetrahydro-pyran-3-ol, **33a**, 0.23 g (75 %, $[\alpha]_D = (-) -61.6$, $c = 1$, MeOH).

5 ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 400MHz) 1.40(m, 2H, H-5) 1.58(m, 1H, H-4) 2.07(m, 1H, H-4) 3.14(t, $J = 10.4\text{Hz}$, 1H, H-2) 3.69(m, 1H, H-3) 3.82-4.04(m, 3H, H-2, H-6, Ph_2CH) 7.1-7.4(m, 10H, aromatic-CH). ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3 , 100MHz) 29.47 33.18 57.40 66.55 73.12 78.95 126.51 126.74 128.54 128.60 128.79 142.41 142.77.

10 Synthesis of (3S, 6R)-6-benzhydryl-tetrahydropyran-3-ol (33b)

(1R, 4R, 6S)-4-benzhydryl-3,7-dioxabicyclo[4.1.0]-heptane (0.05 g, 0.19 mmol) was treated with LiAlH_4 (0.036 g, 0.94 mmol) (Procedure I) in dry pentane to yield trans-(3S, 6R)-6-benzhydryl-tetrahydro-pyran-3-ol **33b** 0.035 g (70 %, $[\alpha]_D = (+) 61.7$, $c = 1$, MeOH).

15 ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 400MHz) 1.40 (m, 2H, H-5), 1.58 (m, 1H, H-4), 2.07 (m, 1H, H-4), 3.14 (t, $J = 10.4\text{Hz}$, 1H, H-2), 3.69 (m, 1H, H-3), 3.82-4.04 (m, 3H, H-2, H-6, Ph_2CH), 7.1-7.4 (m, 10H, aromatic-CH). ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3 , 100MHz) 29.47 33.18 57.40 66.55 73.12 78.95 126.51 126.74 128.54 128.60 128.79 142.41 142.77.

20 An Alternative Procedure for the synthesis of (3S, 6R)-6-benzhydryl-tetrahydropyran-3-ol (33b)

Synthesis of (3R, 6R)-6-benzhydryl-tetrahydropyran-3-ol (38)

25 Treatment of (1S, 4R, 6R)-4-benzhydryl-3,7-dioxabicyclo[4.1.0]heptane **28d** (0.06 g, 0.23 mmol) with a suspension of LiAlH_4 (0.06 g, 1.58 mmol) in pentane along with 12-crown-4 ether (0.31 g, 1.74 mmol) for 15 h at room temperature afforded (3R, 6R)-6-benzhydryl-tetrahydropyran-3-ol **38** 0.046 g (77 %, $[\alpha]_D = (+) 74.9$, $c = 1$, MeOH).

¹HNMR (CDCl₃, 400MHz) 1.28(m, 1H, H-5) 1.58-1.74(m, 2H, H-4, H-5) 1.88(m, 1H, H-5) 2.20(bs, 1H, OH) 3.63(m, 1H, H-2) 3.75(bs, 1H, H-3) 3.88-4.10(m, 3H, H-2, H-6, Ph₂CH) 7.1-7.4(m, 10H, aromatic-CH). ¹³CNMR (CDCl₃, 100MHz) 24.95 30.15 57.78 64.77 73.02 79.64 126.56 126.77 128.58 128.69
5 128.71 128.81 142.30 142.42.

Procedure J. Synthesis of methanesulfonic acid *cis*-(3R, 6R)-6-benzhydryl-tetrahydropyran-3-yl ester (39)

Methanesulfonyl chloride (0.067 g, 0.58 mmol) was reacted with *cis*-(3R, 6R)-6-diphenylmethyl-tetrahydropyran-3-ol **38** (0.078 g, 0.29 mmol) in the
10 presence of triethylamine (0.044 g, 0.44 mmol) in dry methylene chloride (10 ml) to give *cis*-(3R, 6R)-6-diphenylmethyl tetrahydropyran-3-yl methanesulfonate **39** 0.1 g (quantitative yield, [α]_D=(+)65.7, c=1, MeOH).

¹HNMR (CDCl₃, 400MHz) 1.46(m, 1H, H-5) 1.62-1.78(m, 2H, H-4, H-5) 2.24(m, 1H, H-5) 2.96(s, 3H, CH₃SO₂) 3.36(t, J=10.4 Hz, 1H, H-2) 3.88(d, J=8.8 Hz, 1H, Ph₂CH) 4.0(dt, J=2 Hz, 8.8 Hz, 1H, H-2) 4.14(m, 1H, H-2) 4.61(m, 1H, H-3) 7.1-7.4(m, 10H, aromatic-CH). ¹³CNMR (CDCl₃, 100MHz) 29.49 30.58 38.71 57.10 69.87 75.23 79.07 126.69 126.93 128.57 128.60 128.67
15 128.89 141.94 142.33.

Synthesis of (3S, 6R)-6-benzhydryl-tetrahydropyran-3-ol (13b)

cis-(3R, 6R)-6-diphenylmethyl tetrahydropyran-3-yl methanesulfonate **39** (0.1 g, 0.29 mmol) and 18-crown-6 (0.76 g, 2.9 mmol) are dissolved in a 1:1 mixture of DMSO and DMF (15 ml). KO₂ (0.062 g, 0.87 mmol) was added and the solution was stirred under N₂. After 5 hr, the reaction was over. H₂O (1 ml) and a few drops of 1M solution of HCl were added and the solution was extracted with
20 Et₂O (3 X 10 ml). The ether phase was washed with water and saturated brine, dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄ and evaporated to dryness. The crude product was chromatographed on silica gel using hexane/ethyl acetate 1:1 to yield pure *trans*-(3S, 6R)-6-benzhydryl-tetrahydropyran-3-ol **33b** 0.062 g (80%, [α]_D=(+)62.8, c=1, MeOH).

¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400MHz) 1.40(m, 2H, H-5) 1.58(m, 1H, H-4) 2.07(m, 1H, H-4) 3.14(t, J=10.4Hz, 1H, H-2) 3.69(m, 1H, H-3) 3.82-4.04(m, 3H, H-2, H-6, Ph₂CH) 7.1-7.4(m, 10H, aromatic-CH). ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 100MHz) 29.47 33.18 57.40 66.55 73.12 78.95 126.51 126.74 128.54 128.60 128.79 142.41 142.77.

Synthesis of methanesulfonic acid *trans*-(3R, 6S)-6-benzhydryl-tetrahydropyran-3-yl ester (34a)

Methanesulfonyl chloride (0.20 g, 1.7 mmol) was reacted with *trans*-(3R,6S)-6-diphenylmethyl-tetrahydropyran-3-ol **33a** (0.23 g, 0.85 mmol) (Procedure J) to give *trans*-(3R, 6S)-6-diphenylmethyl tetrahydropyran-3-yl methanesulfonate **34a** 0.23 g (80%, [α]_D=(-)54, c=1, MeOH).

¹H NMR(400MHz, CDCl₃) 1.47(m, 1H, H-5) 1.62-1.80(m, 2H, H-5, H-4) 2.25(m, 1H, H-4) 2.98(s, 3H, CH₃SO₂) 3.37(t, J=10.4Hz, 1H, H-2ax) 3.89(d, J=8.8Hz, 1H, Ph₂CH) 4.01(dt, J=2Hz, 9.6Hz, 1H, H-6) 4.15(m, 1H, H-2eq) 4.62(m, 1H, H-3) 7.16-7.38(m, 10H, aromatic-CH). ¹³C NMR(100MHz, CDCl₃) δ (ppm) 29.46, 30.57, 38.71, 57.07, 69.85, 75.19, 79.04, 126.67, 126.90, 128.54, 128.57, 128.63, 128.86, 141.87, 142.28.

Synthesis of methanesulfonic acid *trans*-(3S, 6R)-6-benzhydryl-tetrahydropyran-3-yl ester 34b

Trans-(3S, 6R)-6-benzhydryl-tetrahydropyran-3-ol (0.025 g, 0.093 mmol) was reacted with methanesulfonyl chloride (0.021 g, 0.19 mmol) (Procedure J) to yield *trans*-(3S, 6R)-6-benzhydryl-tetrahydropyran-3-yl ester **34b** 0.028 g (88%, [α]_D=(+)54.8, c=1, MeOH).

¹H NMR(400MHz, CDCl₃) 1.47(m, 1H, H-5) 1.62-1.80(m, 2H, H-5, H-4) 2.25(m, 1H, H-4) 2.98(s, 3H, CH₃SO₂) 3.37(t, J=10.4Hz, 1H, H-2ax) 3.89(d, J=8.8Hz, 1H, Ph₂CH) 4.01(dt, J=2Hz, 9.6Hz, 1H, H-6) 4.15(m, 1H, H-2eq) 4.62(m, 1H, H-3) 7.16-7.38(m, 10H, aromatic-CH). ¹³C NMR(100MHz, CDCl₃) δ (ppm) 29.46, 30.57, 38.71, 57.07, 69.85, 75.19, 79.04, 126.67, 126.90, 128.54, 128.57, 128.63, 128.86, 141.87, 142.28.

Procedure K. Synthesis of *Cis*-(3S, 6S)-3-azido-6-benzhydryl-tetrahydropyran 35a

Trans-(3R, 6S)-6-diphenylmethyl-tetrahydropyran-3-yl methanesulfonate **34a** (0.23 g, 0.68 mmol) in dry DMF (10 ml) was reacted with sodium azide (0.13 g, 2.03 mmol) to yield *cis*-(3S, 6S)-3-azido-6-diphenylmethyl-tetrahydropyran, **35a**, 0.17 g (86 %, $[\alpha]_D = (-)78.2$, $c = 1$, MeOH).

^1H NMR (400MHz, CDCl_3) 1.38 (m, 1H, H-5) 1.60-1.84 (m, 2H, H-5, H-4) 1.98 (m, 1H, H-4), 3.55 (m, 1H, H-3), 3.63 (dd, $J = 2\text{Hz}$, 12.4Hz , 1H, H-2) 3.98-4.12(m, 3H, H-2, H-6, Ph_2CH) 7.16-7.40(m, 10H, aromatic-CH). ^{13}C NMR(100MHz, CDCl_3) 25.47, 27.70, 55.60, 57.58, 69.79, 79.48, 126.58, 126.84, 128.59, 128.69, 128.76, 128.86 142.28 142.29.

Procedure L. Synthesis of *Cis*-(3S, 6S)-(6-benzhydryl-tetrahydropyran-3-yl)-amine (36a)

Cis-(3S, 6S)-3-azido-6-diphenylmethyl-tetrahydropyran **35a** (0.17 g, 0.58 mmol) in methanol (25 ml) was hydrogenated employing as catalyst 10% Pd-C (0.017 g, 10% wt) for 4 hr to give *cis*-(3S, 6S)-(6-diphenylmethyl-tetrahydropyran-3-yl)-amine **36a**, 0.12 g (78 %, $[\alpha]_D = (-)74.3$, $c = 1$, MeOH).

^1H NMR(400MHz, CD_3OD) 1.27(m, 1H, H-5) 1.52(m, 1H, H-5) 1.62-1.80(m, 2H, H-4) 2.78(bs, 1H, H-3) 3.63(m, 2H, H-2) 3.95(d, $J = 8.8\text{Hz}$, 1H, Ph_2CH) 4.10(dt, $J = 2\text{Hz}$, 9.6Hz , 1H, H-6) 7.0-7.40(m, 10H, aromatic-CH). ^{13}C NMR(100MHz, CDCl_3) 24.47, 29.29, 45.15, 57.32, 72.08, 79.28, 125.97, 126.34, 128.02, 128.39, 128.42 128.54 142.72 142.82.

Synthesis of *Cis*-(3R, 6R)-(6-benzhydryl-tetrahydropyran-3-yl)-amine (34b)**Synthesis of *Cis*-(3R, 6R)-3-azido-6-benzhydryl-tetrahydropyran**

Trans-(3S, 6R)-6-diphenylmethyl-tetrahydropyran-3-yl methanesulfonate (0.028 g, 0.082 mmol) was reacted with NaN_3 (0.016 g, 0.25 mmol) (Procedure L) to yield *cis*-(3R, 6R)-3-azido-6-benzhydryl-tetrahydropyran

0.024 g (quantitative yield, $[\alpha]_D = (+)77.6$, $c=1$, MeOH).

^1H NMR (400MHz, CDCl_3) 1.38 (m, 1H, H-5) 1.60-1.84 (m, 2H, H-5, H-4) 1.98 (m, 1H, H-4), 3.55 (m, 1H, H-3), 3.63 (dd, $J=2\text{Hz}$, 12.4Hz, 1H, H-2) 3.98-4.12(m, 3H, H-2, H-6, Ph_2CH) 7.16-7.40(m, 10H, aromatic-CH). ^{13}C NMR(100MHz, CDCl_3) 25.47, 27.70, 55.60, 57.58, 69.79, 79.48, 126.58, 126.84, 128.59, 128.69, 128.76, 128.86 142.28 142.29.

Cis-(3R,6R)-3-azido-6-diphenylmethyl-tetrahydropyran (0.024 g, 0.082 mmol) was hydrogenated (Procedure M) to yield *cis*-(3R, 6R)-(6-benzhydryl-tetrahydropyran-3-yl)-amine **34b** 0.02 g (92%, $[\alpha]_D = (+)74.0$, $c=1$, MeOH).

^1H NMR(400MHz, CD_3OD) 1.27(m, 1H, H-5) 1.52(m, 1H, H-5) 1.62-1.80(m, 2H, H-4) 2.78(bs, bs, 1H, H-3) 3.63(m, 2H, H-2) 3.95(d, $J=8.8\text{Hz}$, 1H, Ph_2CH) 4.10(dt, $J=2\text{Hz}$, 9.6Hz, 1H, H-6) 7.0-7.40(m, 10H, aromatic-CH). ^{13}C NMR(100MHz, CDCl_3) 24.47, 29.29, 45.15, 57.32, 72.08, 79.28, 125.97, 126.34, 128.02, 128.39, 128.42 128.54 142.72 142.82.

15 Synthesis of *cis*-(3S, 6S)-(6-benzhydryl-tetrahydropyran-3-yl)-(4-hydroxybenzyl)-amine (-)-37a

Cis-(3S, 6S)-3-amino-6-diphenylmethyl pyran **36a** (0.02 g, 0.075 mmol) was reacted with 4-hydroxybenzaldehyde (0.009 g, 0.075 mmol) in the presence of glacial acetic acid (0.005 g, 0.075 mmol) in 1,2-dichloroethane (10 ml), then was reduced by NaCNBH_3 (0.0057 g, 0.09 mmol) (Procedure H) to give *cis*-(3S, 6S)-(6-benzhydryl-tetrahydropyran-3-yl)-(4-fluorobenzyl)-amine (-)-**37a**, 0.02 g (72%, $[\alpha]_D = (-) 38.3$, $c=1$, MeOH).

^1H NMR (400MHz, CDCl_3) 1.36(m, 1H, H-5) 1.51(m, 1H, H-5) 1.68(m, 1H, H-4) 2.0(m, 1H, H-4) 2.71(s, 1H, H-3) 3.56(dd, $J=1.6\text{Hz}$, 11.6Hz, 1H, H-2) 3.64(m, 2H, (HO)Ph- CH_2) 3.96(d, $J=8.4\text{Hz}$, 1H, Ph_2CH) 4.02-4.16(m, 2H, H-6, H-2) 6.52(m, 2H, aromatic-CH) 6.98-7.38(m, 12H, aromatic-CH). ^{13}C NMR (100MHz, CDCl_3) 25.28 27.31 50.39 50.68 57.21 69.88 79.45 116.04 126.56 126.67 128.54 128.70 128.73 128.93 129.86 130.47 142.16 142.58

155.93.

Free base (-)-**37a** was converted into the oxalate: mp 136-138 °C. C, H, N Anal: $[C_{25}H_{27}NO_2 \cdot (COOH)_2 \cdot 0.6H_2O]$.

5 **Syntheis of *cis*-(3R, 6R)-(6-benzhydryl-tetrahydropyran-3-yl)-(4-hydroxy-benzyl)-amine (+)-**37a****

cis-(3R, 6R)-3-amino-6-diphenylmethyl pyran **34b** (0.024 g, 0.09 mmol) was reacted with 4-hydroxybenzaldehyde (0.011 g, 0.09 mmol) in the presence of glacial acetic acid (0.0054 g, 0.09 mmol) in 1,2-dichloroethane (10 ml),
 10 then was reduced by NaCNBH₃ (0.012 g, 0.18 mmol) (Procedure H) to give *cis*-(3R, 6R)-(6-benzhydryl-tetrahydropyran-3-yl)-(4-fluorobenzyl)-amine 0.024 g (+)-**37a** (71%, $[\alpha]_D = (+) 40.1$, $c = 1$, MeOH).

¹H NMR (400MHz, CDCl₃) 1.34(m, 1H, H-5) 1.51(m, 1H, H-5) 1.65(m, 1H, H-4) 1.96(m, 1H, H-4) 2.67(m, 1H, H-3) 3.56(dd, J=1.6Hz, 11.6Hz, 1H, H-2) 3.66(m, 2H, (HO)Ph-CH₂) 3.96(d, J=8.8Hz, 1H, Ph₂CH) 3.98-4.12(m, 2H, H-6, H-2) 6.65(m, 2H, aromatic-CH) 7.06-7.38(m, 12H, aromatic-CH). ¹³C
 15 NMR (100MHz, CDCl₃) 25.28 27.31 50.39 50.68 57.21 69.88 79.45 116.04 126.56 126.67 128.54 128.70 128.73 128.93 129.86 130.47 142.16 142.58 155.93.

20 Free base (+)-**37a** was converted into the oxalate: mp 136-138 °C. C, H, N Anal: $[C_{25}H_{27}NO_2 \cdot (COOH)_2 \cdot 1.8H_2O]$.

TABLE 4
Affinity of Drugs at DAT, SERT, and NET in Rat Brain.

	Compound	DAT binding, IC ₅₀ , nM, [³ H]Win 35, 428 ^a	DAT uptake, IC ₅₀ , nM [³ H]DA ^a	SERT uptake, IC ₅₀ , nM [³ H]5-HT ^a	NET uptake, IC ₅₀ , nM [³ H]NE ^a
5	GBR 12909 ^b	10.6±1.9	14.2±2.9	101.4±14.2	114±36
	(+)-29a	182±11	148±22	745±30	445±39
	(+)-29g	3750±620	2670±260	3810±460	1840±580
	(+)-29b	1030±120	440±30	5560±640	1130±580
	(+)-29c	443±52	218±20	2950±380	77.3±3.0
10	(+)-29d	596±84	341±43	6120±730	770±33
	(+)-29h	1250±100	962±97	4420±410	3220±570
	(-)-29a	226±40	155±16	28.9±4.1	17.7±5.9
	(-)-29g	771±86	822±120	1070±100	765±34
	(-)-29b	308±25	169±20	676±33	13.3±1.0
15	(-)-29c	1050±40	427±67	3570±140	439±14
	(-)-29d	1860±710	600±79	862±36	5.59±1.05
	(-)-29h	4640±1030	2610±140	10,000±1400	336±33
	(-)-29e	1,060±100	710±130	24.0±4.0	115±14
	(-)-29f	298±29	135±3	25.4±2.0	108±11
20	(-)-32a	289±23	232±28	265±14	11.22±1.01
	(-)-32b	705±176	162±11	18.7±1.6	2.42±0.47
	(+)-32a	155±6	123±10	2833±480	102±20
	(+)-32b	494±96	247±21	272±55	15.0±4.5
	(-)-37a	280±8	114±8	42±3	5.5±0.1
25	(-)-37b				
	(+)-37a	141±2.2	90.7±4	209±25	45.6±6
	(+)-37b				

TABLE 5
Affinity of Drugs at Dopamine, Serotonin, and
Norepinephrine Transporters in Rat Striatum

Compound	DAT binding, IC ₅₀ , nM, [³ H]Win 35, 428 ^a	SERT binding, IC ₅₀ , nM [³ H]citalopram ^a	NET binding, IC ₅₀ , nM [³ H]nisoxetine ^a	DAT uptake, IC ₅₀ , nM [³ H]DA ^a
5 Cocaine	266 ± 37	737 ± 160	3,130 ± 550	
GBR 12909	10.6 ± 1.9	132 ± 0	496 ± 22	
48	80.4 ± 17.4	> 10,000	1328 ± 592	104 ± 49
52	162 ± 19	> 10,000	1435 ±	165 ± 17
10 57	398 ± 33	4400	3432 ± 1752	215 ± 14
63	420 ± 38	1491 ± 134 ^b	1486 ± 443 ^b	158 ± 28
64	296 ± 42	2441 ± 188	255 ± 52	

b. Uptake inhibition values

The most widely accepted basis of the cause of depression focuses on monoamines. Imbalances in the level of dopamine (DA), serotonin (5-HT) and norepinephrine (NE) neurotransmitter systems are responsible for such neurodegeneration. Clinical studies as well as basic research in neurobiology has demonstrated that two monoaminergic systems are involved in the etiology and therapy of affective disorders, namely serotonin and norepinephrine. The common basis of pharmacotherapy is based on the increase of intracellular concentration of serotonin and norepinephrine by blocking the reuptake mechanism of serotonin and norepinephrine transporters. It is evident from Table 4 that the compounds (-)-29a, (-)-29e, (-)-29f, (-)-32b and (-)-37a are potent blockers for both SERT and NET. Compounds with such properties are known as SNRI and are potent antidepressants. The known antidepressant drugs belonging to this SNRI category and used in the clinics are venlafaxine, milnacipran, chlorimipramine and duloxetine. SNRI are considered to have faster onset of action compared to SSRI and are more effective to treat depression. On the other hand, compounds (-)-29b, (-)-29d, (-)-32a, (+)-32a and (+)-37a are selective blockers for NET. Compounds with such biological property are known as NRI and are also considered potent antidepressants. A known

potent NRI which was recently approved for antidepressant treatment, is Reboxetine.

Current existing SNRI, SSRI and RNI are also being used in other related neurodisorders including post-traumatic stress disorder, social phobia, obsessive compulsive disorders, anxiety and urinary stress incontinence. For this reason the compounds included in this application will also have use in neurodisorders like post-traumatic stress disorder, social phobia, obsessive compulsive disorders, anxiety and urinary stress incontinence.

While embodiments of the invention have been illustrated and described, it is not intended that these embodiments illustrate and describe all possible forms of the invention. Rather, the words used in the specification are words of description rather than limitation, and it is understood that various changes may be made without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention.

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